The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI.---NO. 49. WEEKLY EDITION. OCTOBER 17, 1874.

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The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1874.

The Military Genius of the Future.

A letter was received at the White House this morning addressed to President Grant from an ambitious father in Indiana, who requests that the name of his son, now four years of age, be placed on the list of eligible candidates for appointment to West Point. The writer adds that he is extremely solicitous that the rising youth shall receive a military education, inasmuch "as it is in him," and makes the application thus early that when the youngster arrives at the proper age to chew cartridges he may go right into business.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 12, 1874.

THE GIBSON COUNTY, TENNESSEE, CASES—LETTER OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The telegram of Governor Brown, of Tennessee, to the President a few weeks ago, requesting that the United States withdraw their action concerning the trial of the Gibson county outlaws, in order that the State might deal with them, having been referred to the Attorney General, and by that officer referred to the United States Attorney for the Western district of Tennessee, the latter, in response thereto, forwards a long report detailing many of the outrages alleged to have been committed. He alludes to the arrest of black men in that neighborhood, details of which have been heretofore published, making particular reference to the case of sixteen negro prisoners taken from jail recently and anged, and says that as soon as these facts were properly brought to his attention, he caused warrants to be issued for the apprehension of such of the persons as he believed to be guilty, from testimony in his possession. Sixteen men have already been indicted and others will probably be as soon as testimony can be adduced. District Attorney Murray further says, "I have great difficulty in securing proof against the parties engaged in this transaction, and in some instances witnesses do not obey the processes of the ourt, and I am obliged to have writs of attachment issued in order to secure their attendance" He further submits that the rime was a violation of acts of Congress, and was a crime that emphatically calls for ction on the part of the United States. As to the prosecution of parties in the State ourts, he says he is reliably informed that he forty-one men supposed to be guilty are there indicted, not for murder, but under the sections of the code of the State ited in Governor Brown's telegram o the President. He also says: "There re various grounds of prejudice which will readily suggest themselves to ou, existing in the local courts which ould not exist in this—the United States Court, and I am well convinced that the arties indicted here can have a fully fair nd impartial trial." Upon receiving this ommunication from the United States Attorney, Attorney General Williams addressed the following letter to Governor Brown:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, }
WASHINGTON, October 10. }

Hon. John C. Brown, Governor, Nashville:

SIR—Referring to your dispatch to the resident, of the 18th ultimo, asking him o order in respect to the Gibson county utrage, that no further arrests be made by he Marshal, and that the parties already n custody be turned over to the proper ocal tribunals for trial, and to the President's answer thereto, in which he stated hat your telegram had been referred to he United States District Attorney for he Western district of Tennessee for nformation, and that when such eport was received, a more definite nswer would be made to your request, I ave the honor to enclose herewith a copy f that report, detailing the circumstances nder which this action of the Federel authorities was taken in that case. No reaonable doubts can exist as to the jurisdicion of the courts of the United States upon the facts as stated by the District Atorney, nor can there be any doubt that it s as much the duty of the President to enorce the so-called Enforcement acts as any ther acts of Congress. To admit that the ersons charged with and arrested for the riminal violation of the laws of the United States ought to be turned over for rial to the tribunals of the State in which he crimes are committed, upon a demand f the Executive thereof, because such ersons may also be chargeable upon he same state of facts, with violaion of the State law, would be, as t seems to me, to surrender a power ssential to the existence of the national authority, and introduce a practice that would tend more to retard, than to pronote the administration of justice. Touchng your statement that the parties may be unished under the laws of the State, and herefore that criminal proceedings in the United States Court ought to be discontinued, I beg to cite as a sufficient comment hereon what Mr. Justice Greer says, in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court f the United States, in the case [illegible] s. the People of the State of Illinois, 14 lowe 20, as follows: "Every citizen of he United States is also a citizen of a tate or Territory. He may be aid to owe allegiance to two sovereigns, nd is liable to punishment for an infracion of the laws of either. The same act nay be an offense against, or a transgresion of the laws of both. Thus an assault pon the Marshal of the United States and indering him in the execution of egal process, is a high offense gainst the United States for which he perpetrator is liable to punishment, d the same act may be also a gross reach of the peace of the State, or riot, asult or murder, and subject the same peron to punishment under the State laws or misdemeanor or felony. That either both may, if they see fit, punish such offender cannot be doubted." I know no reason to suppose that the parties arested will not be fairly tried in the United tates Courts and if innocent acquitted, ut if found guilty I am sure no one will bject to their proper punishment because hey were not convicted in a State court. hile, if consistent with his official duty, he President would be pleased to accede your wishes, he does not feel at liberty interfere with the judicial proceedings eferred to, and they will therefore be alowed to proceed in the usual way to a nal termination in the courts of the Unid States.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

MEETING OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court assembled at noon -day for the October term. The Chief istice and his associates were present, ith the exception of Judge Davis, who is Illinois to attend the dedication of the incoln monument, and Judge Bradley, ho is detained in New York owing to ckness in his family. The argument of ses will begin to-morrow, when, it is obable an adjournment to Thursday ill take place. After adjournment to-day, ere was a meeting of the bar in the court om to express the sense of the bar as to eir deceased brother, B. R. Curtis, Esq. e Chairman appointed as Committee on esolutions Reverdy Johnson, P. Phillips, m. M. Evarts, B. H. Bristow, G. H. illiams, J. A. J. Creswell, T. D. Lin- R. M. Corwine and R. T. Merrick, d the meeting adjourned until Friday.

THE FUTURE OF POSTAL AGENTS.

The Postmaster General will shortly ise an order organizing the special agency anch of the postal service, limiting it nerally to the detection of frauds, and to e instruction of postmasters in their dus, and to secure the prompt transaction the money order business. He will, owever, detail two or more special agents look into the matter of the local exses of postoffices throughout the couny, and ascertain why it is that a comparin of the cost of running various large stoffices, of the free delivery grade, ows that a percentage of expenses to reipts is as high as sixty per cent., and, in me cases, as low as twenty-five per cent., ith all sorts of varying figures between. hen this investigation is completed, it ill be extended to all officers appointed the President, or all offices in which the stmasters receive a yearly compensation one thousand dollars and upward.

DECISION OF THE TREASURER.

Treasurer Spinner decides that the proeds of national bank notes forwarded in od faith for redemption will, if desired, credited to the five per cent. fund, but hen calls are made upon national banks reimburse the Treasurer for their notes deemed, legal tender notes or drafts payle in such notes must be sent.

Ohio Crop Reports.

COLUMBUS, O., October 8.—Gentlemen ersed in farming matters, who have been aveling in Central, Western, Southwestn and Northern Ohio, make much more vorable reports on the crops than have en sent out by the Agricultural Departent. The drought still continues to some tent. The wheat and rye are already ell up, and they are looking well. In nion, Marion and Delaware counties, d eastward toward the river, there very little corn, but in the other ctions mentioned, the prospect is one of undance. The average is greater than st year, and though the percentage of shels is less to the acre, the corn is very lid and will weigh well. The dry eather has matured the crop and the foder has been entirely secured. The imoved corn returns, and the high prices of gs are resulting in increased feeding, us promising a greater number of pounds pork than had been calculated on.

By next Spring a large fleet of steamats will be at work on the New York nals, and all the freights will probably passed into their charge.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE LONDON WHEAT CROP.

LONDON, October 12.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the crop prospects, says: "The weather for the week past has been rough, cold and rainy, but there have been sufficient intervals of fine weather to allow farmers to work their land and proceed with their sowing, except in the North, where there have been some disastrous floods. The downward course of the prices of wheat is not yet ended. The moderate gain in quantity seems a real misfortune to mowers. The same depression in prices rules abroad, and may lead to the illusion that we have a double crop, but it must be remembered that Egypt having exchanged cereals for cotton, another source of supply is cut off. As consumption proceeds, the bottom of the well may be reached."

ANOTHER IMPERIAL VISIT.

The Empress of Russia visits the Duchess of Edinburg here on Friday next. On her arrival she proceeds to Eastwell Park, Kent, the residence of the Duke of Edinburg. The occasion of her visit is the approaching accouchement of the Duchess of Edinburg, which is expected at the end of the present month.

A NEW AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELD.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 16th ult., are received. Another diamond field has been discovered near Phillipstown.

Spain.

WITHDRAWAL OF GEN. DORREGARAY.

BRUSSELS, October 12.—A special dispatch to the *Independence Belge* from Bayonne, says that the withdrawal of General Dorregaray from the service of Don Carlos has made a bad impression upon the royalist soldiers. The Republicans now have possession of the left bank of the river Ebro.

ANOTHER CARLIST DEFEAT.

MADRID, October 12.—Official dispatches have been received reporting that the band of Carlists under Lozano have been completely defeated by a force of Republicans near Fortuna. General Cabrera refuses to join Don Carlos.

A SEVERE ENGAGEMENT.

MADRID, October 12.—A severe engagement which lasted ten hours took place on the 9th inst., between the Republican army and three thousand Carlists, at Arisja di Navarra. The latter lost fifty killed and wounded, and withdrew to Estella. Don Carlos has arrived at Puente la Reina.

France.

THE ELECTIONS COMPLETED.

PARIS, October 12.—The districts which failed of choice one week ago, held a second election yesterday, completing the election for Councils-General. The following is the total result: Republicans elected 672; Monarchists elected 604; Bonapartists elected 155. The Republicans have a majority in 38 Councils, the Monarchists in 44, and in three departments the Councils are equally divided.

FRANCO-SPANISH COMPLICATIONS.

PARIS, October 12.—The Government has received an official communication from the Spanish Government, remonstrating in an imperious and irritating tone against the alleged violation by France of the neutrality laws. Special reference was made to the assistance said to have been rendered to the Carlists in their operations in the North and aids extended to the Carlist refugees seeking asylums in France and Switzerland. The facilities granted to the Carlists in transporting arms and supplies across the border are also made the subject of complaints. The remonstrance seriously embarrassed the Cabinet, and has rendered it exceedingly difficult for them to preserve their official dignity and at the same time avoid embroiling the country in a quarrel with Spain, which will involve the interposition of Germany, and probably open the way to another European war.

Germany.

LATEST OF THE VON ARNIM CASE.

BERLIN, October 12.—Count Von Arnim will be removed to-morrow to a sanitary establishment, where he will be guarded by two policemen. His trial will soon take place, and it is intended that the case shall be disposed of before the opening of the German Parliament.

It is reported on semi-official authority, that Von Arnim's crime is treason against the German Government during his ambasadorship in Paris, and that the papers demanded by Bismarck will clearly convict Von Arnim.

Italy.

THEIRS AT FLORENCE.

FLORENCE, October 12.—Ex-President Theirs addressed the French residents here to-day. He declared his firm belief in the success of the Republic in France. He acknowledged that he formerly opposed Italian unity, but explained that he did so solely because of its consequences on general politics. Now that unity was an accomplished fact, his only object was to promote cordial friendship between France and Italy. The French people would never permit any government to disturb the existing relations between the two countries.

South America.

MANIFESTO FROM GEN. MITRE.

RIO JANEIRO, October 12.—A dispatch from Montevideo dated yesterday, says that Gen. Mitre has issued a manifesto announcing that he has assumed command of the insurgent forces in the Argentine States. He declares that he does not seek power and that if a successful issue to the movement is reached, he will retire to private life.

Gen. Mitre's partizans in Montevideo are buying arms, enlisting recruits and negotiating for the purchase of three steamers. Two slight encounters between the insurgents and the Government forces have taken place outside of the city of Buenos Ayres. An engagement is reported in the North, the result of which is unknown.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE INDIANS.

Visit of the Presidential Party to the Indian Territory---Reception of the Cherokee Nation.

VINITIA, INDIAN TERRITORY, October 12.—The President, in company with Secretary Borie, General Harney, and others, arrived here this evening. Hundreds of Cherokees turned out to see the Great Father. Colonel Boudinot was selected to address the President, which he did at some length, alluding to the progress in civilization of the four Indian nations which inhabited that country, and to the measures uniformly recommended by the President for the benefit of the Indians. Three hearty cheers were then given the President, when he replied as follows: "It affords me great pleasure to visit your beautiful country—a country which I have never seen before, though I have been far on all sides of it. It is rich in soil and of surpassing beauty. Without saying anything at this time about the policy which I think should be adopted with regard to this Territory, I will say that I am pleased with such evidences of advancement among you, and hope you will be encouraged in cultivating the soil of so rich and magnificent a country."

The party of capitalists, numbering about fifty, escorted by Colonel Talmage, General Superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, arrived at Vinitia at 3:30, and passed down the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad to Chateu station. This is the largest party and represents the most money that ever visited the Indian Territory. At this place they met the President's party, and cordial greetings were exchanged. They will go to Emporia and over the Atcheson, Texas and Santa Fe Railroad to Atcheson and to Kansas City.

OFFICIAL DEMONSTRATON BY THE CHOCTAWS.

At Caddo, Choctaw Nation, the Governor of the Nation, the Legislature, Judges of the Courts, and other officers of the Choctaw government, together with a large number of citizens, met the President's party. Mr. McGee King, on the part of the Governor, made the welcoming speech to the President, thanking him and the great white race for the civilization and progress the Indian had made, and especially for the friendship the President had always shown towards the Indian people. The venerable Governor Pytchelin acted as interpreter. The President, in reply, spoke as follows: "I have been very much gratified in passing through your country to note so many evidences of progress among your people. I am glad to see you engaged in the raising of stock, and I think in a country so well adapted as this to that branch of industry, you cannot fail to become wealthy and prosperous. I have always endeavored to protect the Indians from wrong and injustice, and to give them every civil right. In future years, should I again have the pleasure of passing through your country, I hope to see great fields of cotton and other products that your soil and climate are so well adapted to produce. I have no doubt but that in time you will become among the most wealthy citizens of the United States. You have a soil and climate that justifies me in saying this to you. I am much pleased to meet so many citizens of the Choctaw Nation."

THE RECEPTION BY THE CREEK NATION.

At Muskogee, Creek Nation, about fifty members of the Creek Council, the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House, came from Okomulgee, the capital of the Nation, to greet the President. There was a very large concourse of citizens at the depot. A joint committee of the Senate and House was instructed to present the welcome to the President. Pleasant Porter delivered the following address:

MR. PRESIDENT:—The Creek Council, now in session, instructed me to express to you their appreciation of the great honor you have conferred upon them in visiting the Indian Territory, and the Indian race look upon you as the friend of their people. They feel confident that you, while occupying the elevated station you now fill with so much honor to the whole country, will guard sacredly the rights of all, however weak and defenceless they may be. In behalf of all the people, and with sentiments of high regard for you personally, we bid you welcome to our country.

The President replied in much the same terms as at other points, thanking the people for their welcome and commending their progress in the arts of civilization.

Colonel W. P. Ross and a number of prominent Cherokees greeted the President with a warm greeting, and a hearty welcome. At different stations along the lines of roads, hundreds of people crowded the depots to welcome the President. The reception of the President at Muskogee is the last public demonstration to the President's party. It will long be remembered by the people of the Indian Territory as he is the first President that ever visited their country.

THE PARTY AND THEIR PLANS.

The following comprises the President's party: The President and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Borie, Miss Borie and General Babcock. At St. Louis the party was joined by General Harney, Mrs. John Dent, and Miss Shields. General Sheridan met the party at Sedalia and accompanied them to Denison. On his return to Caddo he took his departure for Fort Sill. The entire party are the guests of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and are escorted by Col. R. S. Stevens, General Manager of the railroad. They go by special trains over the various lines of railway to Fort Leavenworth, and thence to Springfield and Chicago.

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

Fresh Intimidation of Voters---Serious Rumors.

MIDNIGHT APPEARENCE OF WHITE LEAGUERS—HOW THEY ARE ARMED.

NEW ORLEANS, October 10.—The appearance of a squad of twenty armed White Leaguers on Canal street last night at midnight was officially reported to the Governor, to the military authorities, and to Marshal Packard by the Chief of Police. The Adjutant General of the State militia officially reports that a number of arms belonging to the State, captured in the operations of September 14th and the following days, have not been returned to the State authorities, or surrendered to the United States forces, as directed by the President's proclamation. The list embraces two twelve pound howitzers, 1,682 improved small arms, 1,500 bayonets, 85 swords and a large quantity of ammunition, uniforms and accouterments. In the place of these arms, the Adjutant General states that authorities have been put in possession of a quantity of comparitively worthless and damaged Belgian rifles believed to belong to the citizens of New Orleans. The communications have been transmitted to General Emory.

KELLOGG'S PROPOSITION ACCEPTED.

To-morrow's *Picayune* will contain a specific and duly authorized offer on the part of the fusionists, to accede to the proposition made by Governor Kellogg in his address, viz: To test the question of the Louisiana State government by a canvass of the actual returns, all parties to abide by the result. These returns are in custody of the McEnery party, and can be procured and authenticated at any time.

CRITICAL SITUATION IN NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, October 11.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special says that the situation there is very critical. Kellogg is still guarded at the State House by the police and military. The White Leaguers are defiant, and continue their demonstrations nightly. Fifteen thousand negroes have entered the upper parishes of Louisiana from Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama to register as voters. Madison parish, formerly equally divided, is now said to register two hundred whites against two thousand three hundred blacks. It is explained that much of the emigration from Tennessee is owing to the terror created by the Trenton massacre. The correspondent believes that this large influx of Republican voters will carry the State for Kellogg at the next election. The *Times'* special from New Orleans says that at an early hour Saturday morning a number of negroes were creating a disturbance in an upper ward. Three or four patrolmen, unable to stop the fight, gladly availed themselves of the assistance of a company of White Leaguers, offered by Colonel Angell, and the negroes were easily dispersed and quiet restored.

MORE ELECTION JUDGES INDICTED.

RICHMOND, October 10.—In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, the Grand Jury indicted two more of the Judges of Election in Petersburg, for violating the Enforcement act. This makes sixteen of the Petersburg judges that have been indicted.

NEW ORLEANS, October 12.—Governor Kellogg has received the following dispatches, which were referred to the Advisory Board:

ST. MARTINSVILLE, LA., October 12.—*To Governor Wm. P. Kellogg:*—I have the honor to report that intimidation reigns supreme at Breaux Bridge. One hundred and fifty White League cavalry were under arms six miles above here last night.

(Signed) O. DELAHOUSSAYE, JR.,
Sheriff St. Martin's Parish.

ST. MARTINSVILLE, October 12.—*To Governor Wm. P. Kellogg:*—Receiving no answer to my dispatch, I repaired to Breaux Bridge, where I registered 301 white and two colored Democrats. Although there are over 500 Republicans in that section, not one dared to come forward to register on account of intimidation. Must I continue to register?

(Signed) LOUIS C. LELOIRE,
Supervisor of Registration, St. Martin's Parish.

FIGHTS AND RUMORS OF FIGHTS.

Sunday afternoon, while the Republican mass meeting was progressing in St. James parish, an armed mob, under the leadership of ex-Senator Bovee, assaulted the spectators indiscriminately with pistols, clubs and stones, killing two men and injuring several. Further trouble is anticipated, and both parties are arming.

It is reported that a fight occurred on Sunday evening at Pointe a La Hache, between the Butler and Mahony Republican factions. One man was seriously wounded.

CARD OF CORRECTION.

The following explains itself:

NEW ORLEANS, October 12, 1874.—We have noticed in the Northern papers, dispatches stating that we and other colored men co-operated and sympathized with the proceedings of the meeting held in the Central Church, on October 8th. This is not true. We are, in fact, in sympathy with the Republican party and the State administration, and do not approve of the apparent objects of the few malcontent, who convened and managed that meeting.

(Signed) B. F. JOUBERT,
JAMES LEWIS.

INVITATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mayor Wiltz, with the approval of the City Council, has telegraphed to President Grant at Denison, Texas, inviting him and suite, to visit New Orleans, promising a cordial welcome by the citizens and authorities.

EVERYTHING IS LOVELY.

The following contradicts the statements made by the parish officials in telegrams to Governor Kellogg this morning:

NEW IBERIA, October 12.—I live six miles above St. Martinsville, and was at Breaux Bridge all day on Saturday and saw or heard nothing of intimidation; was at home last night, whence I left this morning at nine o'clock. There is no truth in the report that one hundred and fifty cavalry, belonging to the White League, were in that neighborhood, or elsewhere in the parish.

[Signed.] MARTIN VOORHEES.

THE SAINTS.

Legal Service on the Latter Day Prophet--Trials of the United States Marshals.

SALT LAKE, October 12.—This evening Deputy Marshal Pratt, in attempting to serve a subpœna upon Brigham Young, to appear before the Grand Jury, was refused admittance by a doorkeeper. Marshal Maxwell was also refused admittance, and was assaulted by one of the gatekeepers. Maxwell afterward returned with a posse, and was met at the door by Mayor Wells, through whom service was acknowledged by President Young.

The Marshal states that upon his appearance with the posse, he found the house and yard occupied by a large number of armed men. Mayor Wells says that no men were present except those who happened to be on the street, and were naturally attracted by rumors of trouble. He expressed regret to the Marshal that the gate-keeper had made resistance, which was at the time unknown and discountenanced by Brigham Young.

The Wedded Ones at Mansfield.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, October 8, 1874.

Lieutenant T. W. Fitch, with his bride, arrived in this city this morning, and was driving on our streets this afternoon. They are the guests of Senator Sherman. They expect to remain here a few days and then proceed to Lancaster, Ohio.

SECRETARY DELANO AT MOUNT VERNON.

Review of the Political Issues of the Day---Severe Arraignment of the Democratic Party---Discussion of Financial Topics.

MOUNT VERNON, O., October 11.—Secretary Delano addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Court House in this city last evening. Mr. Delano reviewed at length the past history of the Republican and Democratic parties, making a comparison between the two with remarkable clearness and force. He dealt severely with the Ku-Klux, White Leaguers and other things of the South, whom he denounced in the bitterest terms. He recounted the injuries now being inflicted upon the negroes in the late rebel States, and clearly foreshadowed the course which the administration would adopt toward those people. The Secretary argued that the emancipated blacks were in a measure the nation's wards and until persecution, rapine and murder on account of race, color or previous condition should cease, the duties devolved upon the Republican party by the Almighty would not be fulfilled. He stated that the obligations of the Republican party were to elevate and improve this class of people, and protect them in their rights before the law, and if the great party should desert its principles upon any collateral issues, and neglect to perform its obligations towards those whom it had lately invested with citizenship and the elective franchise, that it deserved to be beaten and most assuredly would be punished. The Secretary gave the Prohibitionists some sound and friendly advice, and warned Republicans from being drawn off upon side issues to the abandonment of higher and more important questions. He thought that personal liberty, the right to hold and sell real estate, and dispose of personal property, the right of free locomotion, and, in a word, the guarantees of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, were worthy of some consideration, and that the man who ignored all these for one ideal hobby, let it be temperance, religion, trades' union or any of the still more modern "isms," was pursuing a course calculated, if not designed to restore the Democratic party to power, and thus to defeat rather than attain the objects desired. Referring to the troubles in the South, the Secretary remarked that the disaffected portions had recently written and spoken much regarding the President, probably hoping by flattery and fawning to cover their real purposes of rapine, murder and anarchy, and that while professing great loyalty to the Government, and the utmost solicitude concerning the President, the rascals had been shipping and distributing arms among their oath-bound assassins to bring about the very revolution which was so recently inaugurated in Louisiana. But the President understood them, and when a parley was sought, or explanations were attempted, the President required first of all, that the insurrections be put down, and instantly the rebels surrendered. The Secretary argued that the President was true to the great principles of the Republican party, and tha the would use all the force at his command, when legally required to execute the laws, and enforce order and good government. The Secretary then proceeded to discuss financial questions at some length. He charged the Democratic party with the responsibility of the war and with prolonging its duration, whereby its total actual cost had reached nearly, if not quite, four thousand millions. He adverted to the fact that of this immense sum, one half had already been paid. Our debt is now only about twenty-one hundred millions. He demonstrated the statesmenship of the Republican party in dealing with this question, explained how largely taxation had been reduced since the close of the war, and especially during President Grants administration.

The Secretary then adverted to the repudiation sentiments of the Democrtic party and denounced them severely. He asserted that those who purchased bonds during the war were patriots worthy of all praise; that to dishonor our notes discounted under such circumstances and for such consideration—namely, the life of the Nation—would be an act so dishonorable as never to be forgiven by the civilized powers of the world, and he could not imagine how any but rebels and rebel sympathizers could support it. Adverting to the charge of extravagance, he showed from official records that of the $290,000,000 now annually expended for all purpose, $157,000,000, or over one-half, was required to pay the interest on the public debt, pensions to our soldiers, and other expenses growing out of the Democratic slaveholders' rebellion. He then demonstrated that the expenses of the Government, deducting those created by the rebellion, were not so great per capita for our present population as the expenses of the Government were during Buchanan's administration, and but a trifle larger than they had been during the administration of Mr. Van Buren. He said in conclusion that the mission of the Republican party would not be ended until the civil rights of the emancipated race were fully secured, and law and order placed on a solid foundation in the entire South, nor until the sacred obligations of duty in regard to the public debt were everywhere acknowledged; and therefore Republicans should stand by their colors, and not be misled nor deceived by collateral issues cunningly devised to divide and defeat the great party which saved the Union.

A Good Invention.

Mr. Wm. Stevens, one of the telegraph operators in the fire alarm department, has invented what is called an "enunciator," by which at least a half minute is saved in case of a fire, and which does away partly with the fire alarm. It consists of a small dial, on which the numbers of the fire alarm boxes are placed, and under each there is a small hole. As soon as the operator receives an alarm, a pin is placed in the hole under the number of the box, and the dial hand, at the same time, on a similar dial plate in the engine house, is moved to the number of the alarm, where it stops. This dial is connected with the one at the operator's office, by a telegraph wire, and the whole is run by a separate battery. The dial hand can not go beyond the point in which the operator has stuck the pin on his dial plate, and the bell connected with the dial informs the man on watch at the engine house that there is a fire, before the alarm strikes. The horses can be hitched, and everything gotten ready to start in quicker time than is the case at present. A dial plate has been placed in the Gillis engine house, connected with the office in the City Hall tower, the "run" of that engine being placed in red numbers, and easily seen. The invention works very well, and Mr. Stevens proposes to make such further improvements on it as will cause a saving of considerable time in the event of fire.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Volunteer Suggestiveness.

The Philadelphia *Press* is taking great comfort to itself because the State has an efficient volunteer army on a small scale, and in an editorial glorifying Pennsylvania for promptly offering these citizen soldiers to repress the emeute in New Orleans, sets forth some facts in connection with the organization that we may take to ourselves for future consideration. Before Hartranft became Governor, a fifty cents tax was imposed for the ostensible purpose of supporting the volunteer companies, which tax, in addition to its being odious to the people, according to the *Press*, passed eventually into the bank accounts of the collectors, while the military forces of the State, outside of a few companies ante-dating the war, might have been commanded by a corporal. One of the first acts of Gov. Hartranft was to recommend the abolishment of the obnoxious tax, and the substitution of a law by which the State should pay a sufficient sum for the sustainment of all companies raised and the encouragement of new organizations, the reciprocation of which should be service and inspection at the call of the State by all receiving the aid. The change is said to work admirably, the companies being full, well drilled, enthusiastic and pulling well together as a National Guard, under which appropriate title they are enrolled.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Waste of Men, Guns and Powder.

The Ordnance Department reports the following facts as to the miserable gunnery practiced in war:

"Of the 27,573 muskets picked up on the battlefield of Gettysburg and turned into the Washington Arsenal, at least 24,000 were loaded. About *one-half* of this number contained *two* cartridges each, *one-fourth* contained from *three* to *ten* charges each, and the balance *one* charge. The largest number of cartridges found in any one piece was *twenty-three*. In some cases the paper of the cartridges was unbroken, and in others the powder was uppermost."

It is seen that the effective fire of the combatants was practically reduced by 18,000 men, for 18,000 muskets were useless, those who held them were of course "paralyzed." Or to put it in another way, 18,000 men in their confusion improperly loaded their muskets and thus rendered themselves almost useless as combatants, and probably many of them were shot down without inflicting an injury on their opponents.

THE business of the port of London, England, as shown by the Custom House reports, presents some interesting figures. Last year, 11,017 vessels, of 4,547,934 tons, arrived from foreign ports, and 8,625 vessels of 3,711,905 tons cleared for foreign ports, besides 412 vessels which cleared coastwise to load for abroad. The steam tonnage largely predominated. During the year 169,562 passengers and 240,470 packages arrived from foreign ports.

POLITICAL.

State.

It is stated from Washington that Hon. Thomas B. Florence has consented to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congressman in the First district.

The Democracy in Wyoming county are in a sorry plight superinduced by a bad attack of idiotic management.

The Democratic Congressional Conference of the Seventeeth district—Blair, Bedford, Cambria and Somerset counties—will meet in Altoona to-day to select a candidate.

The Republican Senatorial Conferees of the Forty-eighth district—Warren and Venango counties—have nominated Mr. W. H. McMullen, of Venango county. The struggle was a long and severe one.

Dimmick, the Democratic member of the Legislature, who attempted to swindle the banks last winter, has not been nominated for President Judge in Wayne county, F. M. Crane being the Democratic nominee. It wasn't the fault of Mr. Dimmick's admirers, however, as they spared no effort to secure his nomination.

The Liberals and Democrats met in Convention at Wellsborough, Tioga county, last week, and nominated the following ticket: Representative—John L. Sexton, Jr., of Fall Brook. Treasurer—Charles H. Goldsmith, of Blossburg. Commissioner—Calvin Hammond, of Middlebury. District Attorney—J. V. Leach, of Westfield. Auditor—Charles L. Pattison, of Elkland.

The Democracy of Dauphin county have set up the following ticket, which will be bowled over on the 3d of November: Congress—William M. Breslin, of Lebanon county. Additional Law Judge—Hamilton Alricks. Senate—Dr. Lewis Heck. Assembly—T. H. Hamilton, George R. Dripps, H. C. Raymond. District Attorney—J. C. McAlarney. Commissioner—Geo. J. Shoemaker. Poor Director—Levi Lebo. Surveyor—Hamilton Alricks, Jr. Auditor—Thomas J. Osler.

A careful examination of the columns of our local Democratic organ, together with a like search in those of our Democratic exchanges, fails to discover a word in defense of Latta's vote to tax the products of the farms of Pennsylvania for State purposes, and his anxiety to relieve the corporations of all State tax. Olmsted *defeated* the amendment taxing the farmer's products. Latta set in the Senate which *restored* that amendment. And then Latta, wanting to show his employers, the railroads, how well he was serving them, rose in his place when casting his vote and said, "Mr. Speaker, believing this to be an improvement on the House bill, I vote AYE!" (*See Leg. Rec.*, 1865, *p.* 913!)—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

McCandless and Beath both started out in Philadelphia as apprentices in machine shops. Both went into the army during the civil war. McCandless served three years with such brilliant success in the reserve corps that he was offered a generalship, etc.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

That is all right, just so far,—but why did not the *Patriot* keep right on and tell its readers that Colonel McCandless, in response to the tender of a general's commission, wrote an insulting letter to the Secretary of War declining such commission, on the ground that this had become a "nigger war," and consequently the "post of honor" was the "private station." This was at the most critical period of the war. Had all the officers in the army assumed McCandless' "post of honor" at that time, the independence of the Southern Confederacy would have been achieved, the Union dissolved, human slavery perpetuated. But there was a class of sterner patriots than McCandless. They were men like Colonel Beath, who went into the service to *save the Union*; who believed that any means were legitimate to accomplish that end, and who remained in the service until the Union *was* saved. McCandless represented one class of soldiers; Beath quite a different class. McCandless was a Union man provided slavery was not interfered with; Beath was a Union man *unconditionally.*—*Scranton Republican.*

New Jersey.

SECRETARY ROBESON ON THE THIRD TERM.

PATERSON, N. J., October 10.—Secretary Robeson addressed an immense Republican mass meeting last night, and in the course of his speech said, neither the administration nor its chief would ever be found outside of the Republican party, nor acting contrary to the established traditions of the country. The latter remark was understood to refer to the third term business, and was vociferously applauded. After the meeting Secretary Robeson said President Grant had no idea of a third term, and only avoided giving official expression to his opinion on the matter, lest he should seem to attach to it too much importance.

New York.

TILDEN ATTACKED.

NEW YORK, October 12.—A letter is published this morning by John McKeon, arraigning Hon. S. J. Tilden and opposing him as a dangerous candidate for the Governorship. McKeon accuses Tilden of being a railroad monopolist, the enemy of equal rights and the friend of exclusive privileges. The campaign is now becoming warm on both sides, each calculating on large majorities in the State. The Democrats assert that Tilden is certain of election by at least 25,000 majority. The Republicans claim Dix will have a more decisive victory than in 1872.

Nevada.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 12.—The ratification meeting at Virginia City, Nevada, on Saturday night, was a great success, and called together the largest concourse of people ever gathered in that State—over 4,000 being present. DeLong addressed the meeting. Mr. Sharon was not well enough to respond. A letter from Senator Jones was read, indorsing the action of the Republican party and its nominations. Great enthusiasm was manifested. The campaign in that State is now fairly opened.

Ohio.

CLOSING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CINCINNATI, October 12.—The Democrats and Republicans are holding mass meetings to-night, both of which are largely attended.

Massachusetts.

GENERAL BUTLER RENOMINATED.

BOSTON, October 12.—The Sixth district Republican Congressional Convention to-day nominated General Butler by a vote of 100 to 16.

Tennessee.

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS AT CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, October 12.—The Southern Republican Convention will assemble in James Hall to-morrow. It is probable that Brooks, of Arkansas, will be permanent President. Sixty delegates have arrived. It is understood that instructions have been received from Washington and New York not to indorse civil rights and the third term. A large number of newspaper men and prominent Southern politicians are here as lookers on.

General.

"Gentleman," began a Western orator to the Grangers, "I am proud to be one of you. My father was a farmer and I am a farmer born. Yes, I may say, I was born between two rows of corn." At this point a tipsy agriculturist at the further part of the house hiccoughed out, "A (hic) pumpkin, by ——."

James L. Evans, of Noblesville, the Republican candidate for Congress from the Eleventh Indiana district, from all accounts must be a man after the farmer's own heart. Here is what the Kokomo *Tribune* says of him: "Five hundred Democrats of Hamilton county will vote for him because he is a good fellow. He is a miller. He manufactures in flour about five hundred bushels of wheat every day in the week, except Sunday. He ships his flour direct to manufacturing towns in New England, and sells it direct through a local agent, thus avoiding middlemen. He is so well off that there is no occasion for his stealing, and he wouldn't do it anyhow. He is well-balanced. He has no hobbies. He don't use tobacco or whisky. He don't even drink a glass of beer. He works hard six days of each week. He has freckles on the backs of his hands, and horns on the other side. If the people want a workingman in office, Evans ought to be their choice."

SPEAKER BLAINE'S masterly address on public debts has stirred up a good deal of discussion, and called forth a good deal of valuable information. The Cincinnati *Commercial* makes a valuable contribution to the fund of concise knowledge. It seems that the States of the Union are three-fold in their classification, from the standpoint of constitutional safeguards against the contraction of debts. Twenty-two States prohibit the loan of State credit or money to corporations for internal improvements or any other purposes; six States virtually prohibit the creation of a State debt for any purpose whatever; nine States prohibit the engagement in any work of internal improvements in the name and at the expense of the people.

Christ Church, Lock Haven, is lucky. Not very long ago a thief stole the silver communion service. Mayor Smith went to Philadelphia, bought a new service and presented it to the church. On the morning following, the stolen articles were found, the thief having become conscience stricken, and returned them.

DREAMS OR VISIONS?

Singular Incident Connected With Bishop Lee's Death.

A private letter from Davenport, Iowa, received in Boston, contains the following:

"We have been very anxious the last two weeks over the illness of Bishop Lee, which terminated in his death on Saturday morning. The whole community are saddened by the event. Some two months ago he got up in the night and took a bath, and on returning to his room he made a mistake and stepped off a long flight of stairs, and landed at the foot with a tremendous crash, as he was very heavy, weighing over 200 pounds. That aroused the whole family, and Mrs. Lee and Carrie sprang from their beds, and, lighting each a candle, went to see what had happened, and found the Bishop lying on the floor of the entry. He got up, however, without aid, and seemed to have received no injury except a few slight bruises, though his right hand was a little lamed. Mr. H. and myself called on him two days after, and while telling us the circumstance of the fall he mentioned this coincidence: He had a letter in his hand, which he had just received from his son Henry, living at Kansas City. His son wrote: 'Are you well; for last night I had dream that troubles me. I heard a crash, and started up said to my wife, 'Did you hear that crash?' I dreamed that father had a fall and was dead. I got up and looked at my watch, and it was two o'clock. I could not sleep again, so vivid was the dream.' And it made him anxious to hear from home. The Bishop said that he was not superstitious, but he thought it remarkable that Henry should have had the dream at the very hour of the same night that the accident occurred. The difference in the time there and here is just fifteen minutes, and it was 2:15 by his watch, making it at the same moment. It was as if he had actually heard the fall. And the fall finally caused his death. His hand became intensely painful, and gangrene set in, which after two weeks of suffering, terminated his life."

A CURIOUS STORY FROM MAINE ABOUT THE FALL RIVER FIRE.

The editor of the Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph*, himself a trustworthy man, in the issue of his paper for last week, tells the following:

On Monday last we called on Mr. John Fitzgerald, the well-known temperance lecturer, (living on Bank street,) who is confined to his bed, quite feeble, but still able to converse briefly with friends who call. At this interview he related to us a remarkable experience, for so we will call it, through which he passed on Saturday morning, 19th ult., the day upon which the fire occurred in Fall River, Mass. Mrs. Fitzgerald had arranged her husband for his morning nap, and left to enter the stable, in the rear of the house and attached thereto; almost as soon as she had passed into the building, she heard the cry of "fire," in tones so startling that she rushed back to the house in the greatest alarm, to hear her husband repeat the cry in tones as loud as the first call—all the more startling to her as for several days he had spoken not above a whisper; he was evidently greatly excited, catching at the bed-clothes, and attempting to get out of bed—saying he must have his clothing. Mrs. Fitzgerald asked her husband "What does this mean?"

"Wife," says Mr. Fitzgerald, "there is a fire in a factory in Fall River, Mass., in the upper story, the mule room; I see the sparks flying from the machinery as sparks fly from a grindstone when men are grinding their tools, and the factory is full of women and children. I see it all."

Mr. Fitzgerald remarked that his wife must tell us the rest, which she did substantially as follows—put in as brief a form as possible, as our only object is to make a plain recital of what we heard in the course of conversation: Mrs. Fitzgerald then went on to remark that her husband all the time was endeavoring to get up from his bed to escape the fire, saying that it was near to him, and he must assist the poor people—close that door into the entry, or the women and children will be burned to death—an old sailor, he could rig a better ladder than that—splice this, splice that—don't jump from the windows (this expression oft repeated,) for it is only a choice of death between fire and being crushed upon the pavement—to the firemen, why do you do this and why do you do that—see these poor women and little children filling the room, and yet the laws of Massachusetts forbid the employment in factories of children under a certain age. Mrs. Fitzgerald was alone with her husband and exerted her utmost strength to keep him in bed. It seemed to her almost an age, but she took no note of time. All at once Mr. Fitzgerald fell back upon the pillow and said: "It is all over; the roof has fallen in, and those poor people are burned." After that he was completely prostrated; and Mrs. Fitzgerald for some time feared that he would not recover from the shock.

Mr. Fitzgerald said he never thought of looking at his watch, but that he saw the fire in the morning somewhere from seven to nine o'clock. It was not until Monday that Mrs. Fitzgerald heard of the fire, and not until Tuesday, 22d, she got a paper containing an account of it. This she read to her husband. He several times stopped her and told her what was to come in the newspaper account, as "he had seen it all." Subsequently Mr. Fitzgerald repeated somewhat, and said: "I saw the fire, but somehow I could not tell the building, and it must be a factory put up since I was acquainted with Fall River." He has often lectured there.

Above are the statements as given to us, and all we vouch for is a correct rendering of them. We offer no explanation, but it is due to Mr. Fitzgerald to say that he disavows all belief in spiritualistic manifestations, and finds it marvelously strange that such an experience should befall him. Mrs. Fitzgerald is equally decided in her belief, and remarked to us that the scene in that bed-room had reality enough for her without a thought of seeking an explanation of its strange features. Mrs. Fitzgerald, like her husband, lectures upon temperance, and both told us the story free from excitement, with an evident determination to avoid every expression that could impart to it a supernatural air. It was a plain recital of the events of the morning. To those who do not know the parties we have only to add that they are entitled to belief as speaking at least what they hold to be the truth.

SPECULATORS AT WORK.

Remarkable Competition in Buying Up Lancaster County Tobacco.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* gives an account of an operator in tobacco, named Thomas H. Grubbs, from Ohio, who came here last season and made a break in the market by running up the prices and by extensive purchases, upon all of which he is said to have realized handsomely. A few weeks ago Grubbs made another *coup d'etat*, which aroused the tobacco purchasers to the fact that he was a sagacious and plucky operator. He arrived in this city about a month ago, and without an intimation of his purpose to any one, started in to buy the crop of this year *green in the field*. He drove rapidly over the county, buying up the crop for what seemed to be to the farmers, good prices, and in three days he had bought up a comparatively large part of the crop of the season. By the fourth day, however, his plan had reached the ears of other speculators and had been generally circulated over the country, so that he is said to have driven sixty miles without being able to purchase more than four acres of tobacco, the most exorbitant prices being demanded by the farmers, aroused to a shrewd appreciation of the situation. In the mean time, however, the other speculators got wind of his plans and hastened into the market, some of them to avoid their presence being known, shunning Lancaster and other centers of information, and confining their operations to more remote parts of the county. The consequence has been that about one-half of the entire crop of the present season, estimated at 6,000 cases, has already been bought up at fair prices, and the remainder is held at figures considerably above the raiser's experience of the past few years or their expectations for the present.

AN INVENTION is now on exhibition in Liverpool by which oil or glycerine is made to perform the functions of steam, by the same means—application of heat—which expands the oil placed in small cylinders, from which it is claimed a pressure of ten thousand pounds per square inch may be obtained without the dangers of steam explosion, which prevent using a pressure of more than two hundred pounds to the square inch generally. In this case an explosion would only crack the cylinder containing the oil, it is claimed. The application of this process has been made to a printing press, a punching and riveting machine, which are now on exhibition.

AT PRESENT, petroleum is the chief commercial representative of the United States in the Levant and the Orient. It lights the dwellings, the temples, the mosques, amid the ruins of ancient Babylon and Nineveh. It is the light of Bagdad, the city of the Thousand-and-One-Nights; of Orfa, the birthplace of Abraham; of Mardeen, the ancient *Macius* of the Romans, and of Damascus, the gem of the Orient. It burns in the grotto of the Nativity at Bethlehem, in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, amidst the Pyramids of Egypt, on the Acropolis of Athens, on the plains of Troy, and in cottage and palace on the banks of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn.

William A. Blanchard, at one time one of the most prominent book-publishers of Philadelphia, died in that city on the 6th inst., aged seventy-one years.

THE FIRST GUN.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN ALLEGHENY.

A LARGE CROWD IN ATTENDANCE.

Speeches by Colonel Blakely, General Pearson, Mr. De Camp and Colonel Bayne.

[From the Daily Commercial of Tuesday.]

Notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the night, a large crowd assembled last evening in front of the Allegheny City Hall on the occasion of the Republican mass meeting called to be held there.

The meeting was called to order at half past seven o'clock by Hon. John T. Myler, who read the following list of officers to serve at the meeting, who were unanimously elected:

President—H. S. Fleming.

Vice-Presidents—Wm. Walker, Jas. I. Bennett, Col. Geo. Gerst, J. C. McCombs, Hon. Alf. Slack, W. J. Kountz, Dr. E. N. Riggs, Joseph Lautner, F. Wacoup, Hon. Jas. L. Graham, Joseph Walton, J. C. Bunting, John Heath, D. Hostetter, Joseph Myers, C. B. Herron, A. Hobson, Wm. Gardner, D. C. Patterson, Geo. Bothwell, Levi Burchfield, W. C. Boyce, R. S. P. McCall, Jas. Dickson, Alf. Quinnette, S. F. Rudesill, B. B. Coursin, Wm. Heagey, John Chalfant, Thos. Jones, D. D. Davis, Sr.

Secretaries—Reporters of the press.

Mr. Myler then introduced the President, Hon. H. S. Fleming, who was received with applause. Mayor Fleming briefly addressed the meeting thanking those present for the honor conferred upon him by his selection to preside over so large and representative an assemblage of Republicans. He reviewed the aspects of the present campaign, and dwelt briefly upon the duties of the hour, and the prospective results of the work done now. His remarks were apt and to the point, and were cordially received by the meeting. At the close of his speech, the President introduced, as the first speaker of the evening, Col. Archibald Blakely, who spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF COL. BLAKELY.

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens:

An important election is now impending. Within a few days the freemen of Pennsylvania will choose an entire delegation from the State to the Lower House of the Forty-fourth Congress. Within a few days you are to choose many important local officers, and also at the same time, the qualified voters of the State will, with you, elect a Legislature, charged, amongst others, with the grave and responsible duty of electing a Senator to represent the State in the Senate of the United States for a term of six years from the fourth of March next. And although apathy now seems to cover the people like a pall, I know that in due time they will arouse to action and successfully battle again for the never dying principles of the great Republican party.

That party needs no defence at my hands. You trusted it in the past, and from the return to your venture of faith then, you will trust it again. The Republican party sprang into life twenty years ago, and crystalized around a principle dear to the hearts of all lovers of liberty and equal rights—a principle now accepted by the civilized world as cardinal and essential in the organization and administration of all forms of government. For the defence of this principle and this government, it raised and maintained immense armies and fleets, and fought one of the greatest wars of ancient or modern times. Although others helped, yet the Republican party was the GUIDING HAND that led to victory. The victory won, this party found itself in possession of and charged with the administration of the government of the country.

This responsibility brought new questions and new duties. That these new questions have been so well answered, and these new duties so well done, proves that this great principle attracted the men of brain and brawn and honest conviction, to whom death for country and true principles was sweeter than life in error and political slavery. That bad men have crept into the party as Judas with the bag entered the Apostolic circle, I freely admit. That the party has made mistakes like all organizations composed of fallible men, I freely admit. To purge the party of the Iscariots within it—to ascertain and correct the mistakes of the past—to cling to principle and eschew mere expediency, should be the life work of every true Republican. This is necessary for the great duties yet before us: for he who says the mission of the Republican party is ended is a fool—he who says the party is dead is an ass!

The mission of the Republican ended indeed! No, my friends, you might as well discharge your surgeon who removed the cancer or the tumor, before he had taken up the arteries and restored health to the system, as to discharge the Republican party now. The principle for which you fought the war of the rebellion must be guarded. Deep mutterings from many portions of the country clearly indicate that our old enemies are anxious to again attack us and undo all that has been done. Rebellion against all government organized upon the idea that the people of every race and color are equal before the law, is yet deeply seated in the bosom of the Democratic party, North as well as South.

Republicans are therefore needed upon the watch-towers all over the land—aye, they are much needed in the home of the Old Guard, in the county of Allegheny. One day last winter, while in Washington, the Hon. William Crutchfield, the member of Congress from the Chattanooga district, Tennessee, asked me to a seat with him on the floor of the House. While recalling some reminiscences of the war around Chattanooga, your very worthy and talented member, the Hon. E. McJunkin, reported from his committee (pensions) a bill granting to the widow of General George G. Meade a pension of fifty dollars per month. The vote was first taken *viva voce*, and a strong response in the negative coming from the Democratic side of the House, a division was called for from that side, and tellers being appointed, my face tingled with shame as I saw Democrats in gray from the South, and Democrats, with, I fear, black hearts from the North, passing between the tellers against the bill. And although the loyal Crutchfield was cursing them to his heart's content, I could not repress the silent prayer that the curtains of heaven were drawn athwart the vision of the great soldier and this disgraceful scene hidden from him.

And this brings me right here to the consideration of a question that comes home to every one of us in this Congressional district: Whom shall we choose to represent us in the Congress of the United States? I answer, in the first place, that I cannot vote for the genial, light hearted young Cochran, put forth by the Democrats, for the reason, that notwithstanding his personal excellence, he is one of that Democratic party which sold itself to slavery—was disloyal to my country during the dark days of the rebellion—is disloyal yet, and opposed to the principles and policy settled by the war and the Government; principles which you, my friends, deem necessary for the life of the Government and the well-being of the people.

After Mr. Cochran, there are yet two candidates before the people, the Hon. Samuel A. Purviance and Colonel Thos. M. Bayne. The virtues, the high attainments which adorn, and have always adornod the private, professional and public life of, Samuel A. Purvince, are known to all of us, and no man shall gainsay them unrebuked in my presence. I have followed his political banner from boyhood, and to separate from it now seems like the first leave taking of the paternal roof and the loved ones under it. But that banner was always entrenched within the lines of its party, for the maintenance of principle, and never until now have I seen it within the lines of the enemy. Am I correct in saying it is within the lines of the enemy? Let us consider.

Principles and governmental policy can only be maintained and made effective for the welfare of the people by associated effort on the part of those who think alike. This associated effort finds expression in party organization and party discipline. Therefore the organization of this great Republican party throughout the nation and extending down into every State, district, county, township, city, ward and precinct, including every man who believes in its principles, asking his co-operation and according him full and complete membership and joint control of its action, conduct and destiny. This rule has always been acknowledged in the political world, and the Great Head of the universe established it in the moral when He organized His Church, which by the associated efforts of the members thereof, was to be the means of circumventing the pernicious workings of the Devil. What boots it if a man believes in the principles and policy which the party maintains, if he puts himself outside of that party and refuses to act with it?

In this district the nominating convention was called by the proper authority, on full time and with ample notice. Colonel Bayne was regularly nominated by the convention thus called. That he was nominated over a competitor so talented, popular and worthy as Alexander M. Watson, is an expression of confidence in him of which he may well be proud. The call upon Mr. Purviance does not charge the nomination to have been unfair, nor does it charge unfitness in the nominee.

The acceptance of Mr. Purviance charges neither unfairness or unfitness. The regularity and fairness of Colonel Bayne's nomination and his fitness for office are therefore assumed and tacidly admitted by the gentlemen who have organized this bolt. I can see nothing to justify this independent movement. Neithor call nor acceptance indicate a principle or policy. Mr. Purviance, in his letter, does not profess to be within the party nor committed to its principles. "He who is not for me is against me," and the lukewarm in politics is worse than the lukewarm in religion.

This independent movement is for our hurt, as every Republican vote for Mr. Purviance counts one from Bayne and one for Cochran. Again, if there was anything in the nomination of Col. Bayne that challenged opposition or justified an independent nomination, why wait until a few days of the election, and thrust this side issue on the party in the face of the enemy? Remember Abraham Lincoln's story of the proposition to swop horses in the middle of the river. It looks to me like a diversion for the benefit and to secure the election of Cochran. That Mr. Purviance intends such a result I connot believe. I will therefore vote for Col. Bayne because,

First. He is the regular nominee of the party

Second. He has the qualifications, which, with life and experience, will enable him to vastly aid in maintaining the principles of the party.

Third. To bolt the nomination at this late day will endanger the success of the party in the district, and probably elect Cochran.

Fourth. Of the candidates in the field, Col. Bayne is the only one that shouldered his musket and received the baptism of fire in defense of his country and government.

I, therefore, call upon all to rally to his support. I ask the old men of the district to stand by the worthy son of their old and honored neighbor, Andrew Bayne. I call upon those now in the prime of life to come to the help of one, who young in years now, will, if life be given him, be your pride in your old age, as with dimmed eye and natural force abated, you will then see him in the high noon of his manhood, nobly battling for the true principles of government. Young men forget all jealousies and join the standard of one who will be with you through the battle of life, an ornament to his and your day and generation. Soldiers, ever true to country, ever mindful of duty, remember the pledges of the camp the march and the battle. Remember the friendship plighted as you lay side by side in the calm moonlight looking up into the clear blue heavens. Your comrade, true tried and brave is your standard bearer in this campaign. Consider yourselves picked men on special duty from now till the polls close.

If you do this the "bolt" against Bayne will not amount to a ten-penny nail, and the "bolt" of Howard against the gallant Negley on the other side of the river would not make a toothpick for a spider. Both 'bolters' will be ground to powder between the upper and nether mill stone. The victory is certain if we but do our duty, and when Bayne goes on duty at Washington we can sleep well o' nights for he will "vote as he shot."

Our preferences for men must be sunk out of sight in the presence of duty to country and principle. Men are ephemeral, principles are eternal.

The address was received with applause long continued.

At its conclusion the President introduced as the second speaker,

GEN. A. L. PEARSON.

The General's appearance was the signal for a call for "three cheers for the Little General," which were given with a cordial will. General Pearson's speech was brief, but bristled with good points, and roused the crowd to alternate enthusiasm and merriment, as the demands of the hour were vividly set forth or the conflicting positions of the opposing parties were illustrated by an apt and witty anecdote. He drew, in strong lights, the pictures of the two sets of candidates, setting forth the claims and qualifications of the regular Republican nominees, opposed to those of the Democratic and Independent, and particularly upon the strong claims of Col. Bayne upon the regards of honest voters, in opposition to Messrs. Cochran and Purviance. To the talents and personal qualifications of the latter gentlemen, he paid a high compliment, but they were in a wrong position, and representing totally false principles, and therefore should not receive the suffrages of patriotic voters. A vote given to Purviance would do nothing, he said, towards electing Purviance. It would do a little towards weakening Bayne and a little towards strengthening Cochran. Cochran, however, had no "show" of success. He was a good lawyer, but he had many, very many, clients in the Penitentiary, simply because he undertook such desperately bad cases. A desperately bad case he has undertaken now, and he will find his success no better than in his professional practice. A very high and just compliment was paid to Colonel Bayne and the other candidates on the Republican ticket, and the speaker closed, retiring as "three cheers for General Pearson" were given again.

THE NEXT SPEAKER

introduced was Mr. Geo. W. De Camp. Mr. De Camp's address was an earnest and well-timed effort. He spoke at some length of the duties and necessities involved in the present campaign. A feeling prevails to some extent that this is an unimportant campaign: that the issues at stake are in no way vital, and are scarcely serious. In consequence there is an apathy prevailing that is greatly to be deprecated. A greater mistake could hardly be made than to suppose that the campaign is not of importance, and that its issues can safely be disregarded. It is the same old fight over again. The issues are not novel, but are as important now as ever; even more important. It is time they were fought out and put to rest finally, and now is a good time to accomplish it. Ever and anon the old spirit of rebellion thrusts itself forward, and it is at the polls, here and elsewhere, that it must be put down and stamped out finally, and at the polls this fall will be the opportunity of the voters here to accomplish this. Let no man forget this, or fail to act upon the conviction. The address was received with applause, at the termination of which

COLONEL T. M. BAYNE

was introduced. He was received with enthusiastic cheers, at the conclusion of which he commenced a speech of brief duration, but of dignity, force and power. He commenced by referring to the importance of the present campaign. The issue at stake might be briefly stated thus: Shall the Republican party still retain the control of affairs, or shall it be handed over to the enemy? This, he maintained, is a bad time to abdicate in favor of the Democracy. The mission of the Republican party, the Democrats claim, has been accomplished: the issues on which it was maintained are now dead issues; there is nothing left of the old state of affairs that made it a necessity, and it might as well withdraw and let the Democracy have the charge of affairs for awhile. But is this the real state of the case? *Are* the old issues dead issues? Look in the telegraphic news published this evening. In New Orleans the Federal authority is defied and the declaration boldly made that the confederacy shall be re-established with New Orleans for its capital. Does that look as if the old issues were dead?

Another very live issue between the parties, and an issue that should receive the earnest attention of all at this time, is Protection. The Republican party is the party of the protective tariff: the Democratic party is the party opposed to that policy. Give that party power, and the tariff which is of so much moment, not only to this community, but to all communities, will be done away with, and the consequence of such action will fall with crushing weight upon all our iron manufacturers; on all who work for wages: on the farmer who has produce to sell, and on all who have the necessity to buy. One great hardship, which would result, would be direct taxation. Now the government is able, from the duties collected, to pay the interest, as well as large installments of the principal of the national debt. The taxes on tobacco and whisky are now the only taxes, but let the Democracy get into power and remove the tariff, and we shall all have to go up to the United States Treasury, put our hands in our pockets and pay taxes sufficient to meet the deficit thus made, the same as we now have to pay county and city taxes.

Aside from the fact that he was a candidate for office, the speaker would urge the necessity of electing to Congress a man who would be true to the protective principle, and do his utmost to maintain it. Moreover, the Legislature to be elected now would elect the United States Senator, and if it were made a Democratic Legislature, it would choose a Democratic Senator, and did any man in this community desire that the district should be represented in the United States Senate by an anti-tariff man? It might be said that even a Democratic Senator from this district would be a protectionist, but when had a Democrat ever proved himself such? He might possibly favor protection with his vote, but not with voice, influence and hard work.

Another thing. The Democracy opposed our present system of finance, the best system in the world, and once in place would do all in their power to abrogate it. We have now a currency that meets all our necessities everywhere, and we have not gold and silver sufficient in the country to carry on the business of the country. Our greenbacks are good, and it would be ruinous to do away with the present currency.

A voice—"If greenbacks are so good, why not pay the national debt with them?"

Colonel Bayne—I will answer. We are paying the national debt with them, so far as the taxes raised on tobacco and whisky go. But the Republican party, being composed of honest men, *will not* repudiate the debt which it originally contracted to pay in gold and silver, and therefore it is only on a gold basis that they will pay it. [Cheers.]

Colonel Bayne concluded his speech by urging that all voters should carefully think over the issues involved in the present campaign and act earnestly and intelligently at the polls.

Three cheers were given with a hearty will for Colonel Thomas M. Bayne, and the meeting dispersed.

ANOTHER OIL FIRE.

Destructive Conflagration on Herr's Island---A Collapsed Tank--Heavy Loss and Small Insurance.

On Saturday morning, about half-past three o'clock, a serious conflagration commenced at the Parafine Works of Charles T. Place, on the lower portion of Herr's Island, nearly opposite Thirty-third street. The works were in a short time totally destroyed, together with a large stock of parafine, benzine, &c., the engines being partially saved. After the destruction of the Parafine Works, the fire communicated to the immense oil tank containing eight thousand barrels of crude oil, belonging to Messrs. J. H. Walter, J. C. Kirkpatrick, Logan Bros., and others. The Allegheny Fire Department, under Acting Chief Lemon, together with Assistant Chief Hammill, of Pittsburgh, were promptly on the ground, and everything done that was possible to stay the flames, but with little success.

When the oil in the tank caught fire, word was sent to the city, and a couple of barges were taken up. The tank was tapped, and a large amount of oil led therefrom to the barges, and for a time it seemed as though about half the oil would be saved. About half-past two o'clock, however, the tank burst, and the remainder of the oil contained in it ran in streams of fire to the river. Several men who were between the tank and the river, were obliged to run at top speed to escape from the fiery streams, and for a time the utmost excitement prevailed. It was feared that everything on the island was going to be destroyed. The burning oil spread out on the surface of the river, and those who were not too much perturbed in spirit enjoyed the novel spectacle of "the river on fire." The barges into which the oil had been running caught fire and drifted out upon the river, where they were consumed. A considerable amount of hose belonging to the fire departments was burned by the overflow of burning oil. The escaped oil soon burned out, and the flames were again confined to what remained in the tank. This continued to burn until yesterday, when the fire finally went out.

Although for a time general destruction was feared, no houses were burned and the damage was limited to the boundaries mentioned. The origin of the fire is attributed by the owners to the carelessness of one of the employees, who was carrying an open lamp early in the morning in the benzine room of the Parafine Works, when the flame of the lamp coming in contact with the vapor of the inflammable material in the room, caused an instant conflagration.

Mr. Place stated that his loss consists of 1,500 barrels parafine wax, 1,000 barrels tar, and two tanks containing 1,500 barrels distillate used in making lubricating oil. On buildings, machinery and tank, Mr. Place loses $10,000, and on stock fully $14,000, making a total of $24,000, on which there is no insurance whatever. The oil in the tank was worth about $15,000. It had been insured for $5,000, but within a few days the insurance had been permitted to lapse.

Pawn Shop Robbed.

Monday evening, about half-past nine o'clock, the pawn shop of Mr. P. D. Susman, on Fifth avenue, between High and Tunnel streets, was robbed of goods worth about $200. Mrs. Susman and her son were in the kitchen, opening out of the store, and for a moment their attention was off the communicating door. When they looked that way again they saw a man in the store. On being spoken to he said he wished to find pawnbroker Smith, and on being directed to his place, started to go away. Mrs. Susman's suspicions were aroused, and she said, in German, to her son that she believed the man came from behind the counter; but while they were looking to see if anything was missing, the fellow left. It was soon ascertained that four silver watches, six gold rings, some of them very valuable, a number of pins and some studs and collar buttons were missing. Word was immediately brought to the Mayor's office, and search is now being made for the thief. Young Mr. Susman, after the robbery, met the man on the street and followed him. He passed up Sixth avenue and entered Cherry alley. Mr. S. stopped at the corner and looked cautiously around to see where the man went. His head encountered that of the thief, looking around the corner to see where his pursuer was. Mr. Susman caught hold of the fellow and called for help, but the man broke away and ran, finally making his escape.

Receipts from County Officers.

The following are the net gains and losses to the county of Allegheny for the month of September, under the fee bill:

	Gain.	Loss.
Sheriff's office	$647 92	......
Prothonotary	1,000 45	......
Recorder	346 92	......
Orphans' Court Clerk		......
Register		......
Clerk of Courts		74 19
Coroner		25 91
Total	$1,993 99	$100 10
	100 10	
Net gain	$1,893 89	

THE NORWICH ACCIDENT.

English and American Headlights---The Westinghouse Brake.

The London *Engineer* of September 25th has an interesting and suggestive article on the late railway collision at Norwich. There is a strong contrast drawn between the utility of the American locomotive headlight, and that used upon English railways. The inefficiency of the brakes is also discussed, and the assertion is made that, with better headlights and the Westinghouse brake, the accident could have been avoided. The subject is one in which the American public have an interest scarcely less than the people of England, and we give a portion of the remarks of the *Engineer*, which is standard authority on all subjects of which it treats:

THE NORWICH ACCIDENT.

Captain Tyler has practically concluded his inquiry, and the evidence laid before him leaves no room for doubt as to the primary cause of the accident on the Great Eastern Railway, near Norwich, recorded in our last impression. Captain Tyler has not yet sent in his report to the Board of Trade, and two coroners' inquests are pending. The verdicts of the juries may possibly affect certain officials on the Great Eastern Railway, and it would therefore be improper to express the opinions which we hold on the subject, or in other words, to prejudge the case. There is one point, however, which may be freely discussed, and on which the evidence of one of the witnesses examined by Captain Tyler throws some light. Was it possible to prevent the collision under any circumstances after the trains had left Brundall and Norwich. It is obvious that the work of averting the catastrophe must have been performed by those in charge of the trains—by the drivers, in fact. Nothing could be done by the officials at Norwich or Brandall. To prevent a collision it was necessary, however, that the drivers of the two trains should see each other, or at all events, that each should see the train in charge of the other, while the trains were still so far apart that there was time to pull up. Unfortunately the line is curved near Thorpe, the scene of the accident, and thus the drivers could not, according to Mr. Adams, the locomotive superintendent of the Great Eastern Railway, see an approaching train until they were within about 320 yards of each other. The brake power fitted to the trains was not, on the same authority, competent to pull the trains up, although running at but twenty miles an hour, in less than 1,000 yards—that is to say 500 yards for each train. The night was, moreover, very dark, and instead of an interval of 320 yards intervening between the trains when each driver became aware that death was in the track, the trains were probably close to each other. Mr. Adams states there is evidence that both tender brakes were either applied, or in the act of being applied, at the moment of the collision.

Bearing these facts in mind, let us consider by what means the trains could have been pulled up in time to avoid an accident. In the first place it was essential that the drivers of the two trains should be made aware of each other's whereabouts at the earliest possible moment. This information would have been supplied, in spite of the darkness of the night, by good head lights on the engines. Had these been fitted, for example, with such lamps as American locomotives use, the moment the trains got round the curve the drivers must have perceived their danger. The head lights used in England are of very small practical value; they serve for indicators, according to color, to signalmen, but for scarcely any other purpose. Now the American lamp really lights up the whole road for a couple of hundred yards before the engine, and it can be seen a couple of miles off. These head lights are so efficient that they have prevented numerous accidents in the States which would have occurred if the drivers of engines had not been informed by their aid that points were set wrong. An English head light affords no information whatever. Not long since an accident occurred at Elstree, on the Midland, to an excursion train within a couple of hundred yards of the station. The points were wrong, and the train, which had only just started, was turned into a blind siding, and some sixteen or seventeen individuals injured. The night was dark, and the driver did not know the points were wrong until he was close upon them. An American head light would have shown him the state of the points before he had left the platform. It is not necessary that we should use the huge affairs which enjoy favor with Americans as head lights; but it is certain that a lamp quite as powerful could be employed with advantage on all our railways. If we suppose the express and mail from Norwich and Brundall to have been fitted with such lamps, the presence of each on the road ahead would have been noticed by the other at 320 yards. With the existing brakes, however, this would have done little good. If, however, the trains had been fitted with the Westinghouse brake it is not too much to say that there would probably have been no collision. We say the Westinghouse brake, because we are not acquainted with any other which can be applied so instantaneously, and time was everything in this case. The turn of a hand would have braked every wheel in the train in about three seconds; and it has been abundantly proved over and over again that a train running at but twenty miles an hour can be stopped in less than fifteen seconds from the time the brake cock is turned, and stopped within about 100 yards. If our readers will turn to our last volume they will find at page 296 particulars of some experiments very carefully conducted on the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, from which it appears that on one occasion a train running at forty-five miles an hour was stopped in 145 yards; running at thirty-eight miles an hour it was pulled up in 130 yards; and at thirty-five miles an hour, on a down grade, the distance run after the brake was applied was but 130 yards. The rails were clean and dry; they were wet when the Thorpe accident occurred, but then the speed was so low that the trains could easily have been stopped perhaps fifty yards apart. We have no hesitation in saying that with good head lights and air brakes fitted to the mail and express the Thorpe accident would never have occurred. Without efficient head lights, however, any brake would in this case have been powerless to prevent a collision. It is useless to argue that the efficiency of head lights and air brakes has not yet been proved. That was done long ago. We venture to hope that the Norwich catastrophe will drive directors to see these things as others see them.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the State of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent Office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending October 8, 1874. Furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co. Counselors-at-law and Solicitors for American and foreign patents, No. 513 Seventh street, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Stove Grates—I. G. McFarlane, Pittsburg. Filed July 11, 1874.

Metallurgic and Other Regenerator Furnaces—Morrison Foster, Allegheny. Filed May 12, 1874.

Manufacture of Steel by the Open Hearth Process—Thomas S. Blair, Pittsburgh. Filed June 24, 1874.

Carbureters—T. H. Harrington, Pittsburgh. Filed September 9, 1874.

Grates—Frank S. Bissell, Pittsburgh. Filed August 11, 1874.

Tools for Grappling Broken Drills, &c., in Oil Wells—J. S. Munger, Blair's Corners, assignor of one-half his right to Robert Herse, Beaver. Filed July 28, 1874.

Bars and Fences—Wm. H. Strickler, Mount Pleasant. Filed August 1, 1874.

Organ Reed Boards—Riley Burdett, Erie. Filed June 13, 1874.

Fire Escapes—Thos. P. Forsyth, New Haven. Filed August 7, 1874.

Hose Couplings—Edward Stocker and Jacob K. Bertz, Lancaster; said Bertz assignor to C. A. Bitner, same place. Filed July 23, 1874.

Furnaces for Burning Kilns—Geo. O. Surls, Rochester. Filed August 29, 1874.

Apparatus for Determining Distances Between Railroad Trains—William W. Wythe, Meadville. Filed January 24, 1874.

Handles for Whitewash Brushes—John S. Landes, Lancaster. Filed July 6, 1874.

Horse Detachers—I. L. Landes, Lancaster. Filed March 26, 1874.

OHIO.

Wheel Cultivators—Emanuel M. Kissell and Martin L. Kissell, Springfield. Filed January 12, 1874.

Coal Stoves—Geo. Wellhouse, Akron. Filed August 28, 1874.

Portable Wire Fences—Samuel R. Holt, Worthington. Filed July 22, 1874.

Table Leaf Hinges—J. C. Gove, Cleveland, assignor to H. F. Taylor, same place. Filed September 20, 1873.

Measuring Wheels—T. R. Way, Springfield. Filed March 3, 1874.

Breech Loading Fire Arms—H. Updegraff, Smithfield. Filed December 13, 1873.

Dies for Making Draw Bars and Buffer Heads—Franklin Leonard and Thomas Tapenden, Cleveland. Filed July 17, 1874.

Pruning Hooks—E. E. Stedman, Ravenna. Filed June 27, 1874.

Running Gears for Vehicles—John C. McColley, Central College. Filed September 3, 1874.

Combined Clips and Braces for Vehicles—Henry Sayler, St. Paris. Filed September 12, 1873.

A STRANGER'S SUICIDE.

An Unknown Man Shoots Himself at the St. James Hotel.

On Saturdry afternoon, about two o'clock, a young man who registered himself as James Edwards, of Philadelphia, came to the St. James Hotel, opposite the Union Depot, and engaged a room until six o'clock in the evening, paying for it in advance. He was shown to his room, and not long afterwards came down and obtained two sheets of paper and two envelopes from the clerk, returning with them to his room.

He was not seen again, nor was anything heard of him until about half past four o'clock, when the report of a pistol was heard in his room. The chambermaid, who was up stairs at the time, gave word to those below, and the porter, Mr. B. Cone, went to the stranger's door and found it locked. Breaking it open, they found the man lying upon the floor, a single-barreled pistol by his side, and the blood issuing profusely from a wound in his right temple. He was barely alive when discovered, but died almost immediately. The weapon used was a Derzinger pistol, carrying a ball about three-eights of an inch in diameter. The ball entering at the right temple, passed entirely through the brain, and could be plainly felt under the skin at the left temple. A second pistol, like the discharged one, was found, ready loaded, in his possession.

The man is supposed to have registered himself under an assumed name, and made all his arrangements so as to afford no clue to his identity. No name nor papers were found upon his person. He wore a common black hat, a black coat and vest, and light pantaloons with a very small dark stripe. His coat had upon the inside of the collar the trade-mark of "Delvin & Co., New York." His pants had the name of the maker upon the buttons—"Nicoll, the Tailor." He wore a small gold ring with four small light green sets in it, and two of a crimson color. In the inside of the ring were these initials H. C. V. V. He carried a small, white handled pocket-knife. On his handkerchief were the initials, "M. B.," marked with indelible ink. No other personal effects were discovered. He had no baggage, no papers or letters, and not a cent of money could be found. He had evidently paid the last he had for his room. It is probable that he had used the two envelopes and sheets of paper and had mailed them, passing out and returning to his room without attracting attention. He had dark hair and mustache and small hands and feet, and was neatly and genteely dressed.

Mrs. Michael Ward, aged sixty-five years, was struckby a railroad truck while standing on the track, on Wednesday, and probable fatally injured.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1874.

FOREWARNED should be forearmed. The Democrats are moving heaven and earth to poll the full strength of their party for their Congressional and Legislative candidates. Shall there be found a single Republican who is willing to embrace dishonor by apathy, negligence or defection?

THE latest charge which the New York *World* brings against Governor DIX, is that of making a poor translation of the famous hymn, *Dies Iræ*. It is a matter of little consequence. The Republicans of the Empire State will translate it faithfully enough for the Democracy in November.

EVIDENCES are daily accumulating which go to show that the political experience of the leader of the North Side revolt will very much resemble the moral experience of the man of whom it is written:

> "He digged a pit, he digged it deep;
> He digged it for his brother,
> But for his sin he did fall in
> The pit he digged for t'other."

GREAT stress is placed by the Democratic press upon the alleged fact that the leaders of the White League movement in Louisiana and other Southern States are men of "education and refinement." What of that—except to make their guilt all the more inexcusable?

> "Culture, which renders man less like an ape,
> Can also lick the Devil into shape."

THE New Orleans correspondent of the Louisville *Courier Journal* chuckles over the fact that neither Governor KELLOGG nor General LONGSTREET have appeared on the streets of that city since the White League rebellion of last month, "both," says the writer, "evidently believing that 'a living ass is better than a dead lion.'" Is not this frank hatred, notwithstanding that it is so redolent of the odor of assassination, charming?

THERE is, we suppose, hardly a Prohibitionist in the State who would not resent as an insult the accusation that he was ready to assist in the election of the Democratic ticket. That, however, is exactly what they will do if they throw away their votes on "independent" or "prohibitory" candidates. The Temperance movement cannot possibly help the cause which it professes to have at heart, and hence is neither politic, necessary nor praiseworthy.

WHATEVER deficiencies—and they promise to be heavy—may occur in the Army appropriations for the current fiscal year, growing out of the movement of troops into the Southern States from the Indian frontier and other distant parts of the country, the responsibility will justly rest with the Democratic party; since, except for the murderous outrages committed by its White League members, no such movement would have been necessary.

THE *Post* thinks "it is a question whether the credit of abolishing slavery does not belong to the Democratic party;" and really there is some force in the suggestion. In the final outcome the opponents of human freedom and progress always accelerate the development of such freedom and progress by making the necessity for the means whereby they are promoted more urgent, radical and imperative. But on the same grounds, the Devil might claim credit for advancing the interests of religion.

THE Eastern portion of the State is kindling to the core with Republican enthusiasm. A brilliant Republican ratification meeting was held in Philadelphia last Saturday night, whereat Hon. A. G. OLMSTED and other eloquent orators compared the claims of the two parties, exposing the dark record of Democracy, refuting its malicious and slanderous fabrications, and vindicating the excellence of the State administration. It was an auspicious opening of the campaign, and should stimulate the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania to equal energy and devotion.

THE next meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers will be held at Hazleton, in this State, on the 27th instant. Mr. I. LOWTHIAN BELL, the distinguished English iron master and metallurgist, who is President of the British Iron and Steel Association, will be present. It is expected that the desire to welcome to this country one who has done so much for our great industry, added to the opportunity given for examining the great anthracite mines of Pennsylvania, and the iron and steel works of the Lehigh Valley, will bring together a very large number of members.

OHIO, on anything like a full vote, is largely Republican, and the State was only lost on Tuesday through the failure of Republicans to go to the polls. Let the Republicans of Pennsylvania lay the lesson to heart. Victory belongs to those who work the hardest for it. The Democracy, encouraged by the gains of their party in Ohio, will exert themselves to the utmost to carry this State, and against this possible calamity our friends must everywhere prepare by general organization and systematic effort. If they are united, energetic and industrious, a splendid and sweeping victory is sure to reward them at every part of the field.

IT is hardly possible for any one to overestimate the importance of the issues to be acted upon by the people of the Keystone State at the ensuing election. "As goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union;" nor does the fact that she has dropped out of the list of October States impair the significance of the saying. As Pennsylvania shall go in November, 1874, so, in all probability, will go the Union in November, 1876. The Republican voters of the Commonwealth will therefore see what an unusual weight of responsibility rests upon them. All the great questions of finance, internal or inland transportation, labor, and the still greater question of protection of loyal men in the South, must be solved by the Republican party. Let it be thoroughly seen to that an overwhelming verdict is given in the interests of right and justice.

MANY people who are all right as to sentiment are apathetic as to action. If they vote at all they will vote the Republican ticket of course, but their business, or occupation, perhaps, keeps them outside the pale of political agitation. They hear little and read less about the subject, and it is hardly to be wondered at that they cease to have any interest in the matter at all. Hundreds of such voters may unquestionably be found scattered through the various election districts in our State. Means should be employed without delay to reach and bring them to a proper sense of their duty and responsibility. This can only be done by thorough organization and live energetic action. Far too little of this indispensable preparatory work has as yet been performed, and the time has come to enter upon it with that vigor and determination which alone can insure success.

THE financial editor of the London *Times*, Mr. SAMPSON, one of the leading monetary writers of Great Britain, has lately been summarily dismissed from his position, which he held for upwards of a quarter of a century, in disgrace. In his department of the "Thunderer" he reigned supreme, and perhaps, to him, and to his hatred of the Union cause, more than to any other man or agency, was due, during the war of the rebellion, the steady and fearful depreciation of all United States stocks. And yet no man living knew better than he did they afforded the soundest and safest investments ever offered to English capitalists, and he and the friends he served only laughed at the success of his schemes, as they quietly bought up every dollar of American securities they could reach. His punishment has now fallen—and perhaps he may be left to his reflections.

IF the people of any State in the Union have reason, more than another to honor, confide in and uphold the Republican party, it is the people of Pennsylvania. This party has had uninterrupted charge of their affairs for the last thirteen years, within which period it has reduced by nearly one-half the debt of forty million dollars bequeathed to the State by the Democracy, has repealed the taxes on real and personal estate, elevated the State credit to a higher point than it ever reached before, besides fostering education, promoting enterprise and developing the resources of the Commonwealth in a really marvelous way. The force of such unassailable evidences of enlightened, sagacious and economical management is not to be defeated or lessened by any loose, indiscriminate braying about "rings," "monopolies," "bloated capitalists," and similar sort of stuff. The Democracy must select far better weapons than mouthfuls of mere stereotyped claptrap, before they are able to dispossess the Republican party of this State from the ground of vantage they now occupy in the estimation of the majority of its people.

THE ELECTIONS.

Naturally, many Republicans are disappointed by the result of the election in Ohio. In that State, carried by the party in every election, with two exceptions, since 1852, the party has been so accustomed to success, that Republicans in other States had come to regard the issue of a political contest there as almost a matter of course. Ohio has, upon the whole, a reading, thinking population. Relying upon popular intelligence and popular devotion to liberal principles and sound policy as the foundations of Republican ascendancy, Republicans could not well help reckoning with considerable confidence on retaining the favor of such a population so long as there was reason to believe the party, in virtue of its substantial purity of administration and fidelity to the cause of human rights, entitled to the favor. Nor do we believe that Ohio has even now deliberately gone over into the Democratic camp. No doubt it will be found that the temporary success of that party is chiefly to be referred to the introduction of the liquor question into the politics of the State. It was in Ohio that the crusade movement originated and most extensively prevailed, and the effect, as every one knows, was intense and widely-spread excitement. Shortly before the Democratic Convention assembled at Columbus the question of "license *vs.* no license" had been submitted to popular vote, and it is true that the people had decided against license. But the Democrats determined to submit the same question again, and as the Republicans, by the action of their State Convention, had indorsed, or at least seemed to indorse, rigorous temperance legislation, there can be no doubt that in the late election, issue was mainly joined on what is called the temperance question. When one reflects how lively was the irritation produced by the crusades, and how bitter the feeling of resentment in very many energetic members of the community who, however indignant at what they regarded as interference with their personal rights, might not choose to appear in open opposition to the prevalent sentiment of their neighborhood, it is easy to appreciate the subtlety and craft which inspired the Democratic resolution to submit anew the question already decided. Of course the Germans were everywhere zealous and industrious in maintaining their private rights, and we may be sure that in the Anglo-American portion of the population they had more sympathizers and coadjutors than they were always aware of. Of the latter also, there are doubtless many Republicans in every community to whom the difference between Republican and Democrat seems slight and insignificant in presence of the question whether or no they shall be continually exposed to the annoyance to which the non-existence of a license law subjected them during the benevolent operations of the crusaders.

At this writing the Republicans are believed to have carried Iowa and Nebraska. In Indiana Grangerism has thrown some confusion into the struggle between old parties, and the result is not satisfactory. It is, however, apparent that wherever disturbing elements do not interfere with the conflict of the principles at issue between Republicans and Democrats, the people manifest their unabated confidence in the party which abolished slavery and redeemed the nation from the degradation of Democratic misrule. There is, therefore, no reason for discouragement in the outcome of the late elections. No loss has been sustained which cannot be recovered or rather compensated. It would, however, be foolish to deny that there is urgent call for energetic efforts on the part of Republicans in those States which hold their elections in November. Few Republicans, we suppose, doubt that the restoration of Democrats to power would be disaster, and it is equally certain, that if they only succeeded in making such a display of strength in the elections of this year as to encourage lively hopes of their restoration to power at an early day, the immediate effects would be calamitous.

To say that some of the late slave States are in a most unsatisfactory condition is to express the truth in the mildest and most moderate terms. There is neither falsehood nor exaggeration in the statement that in several of those States a numerous and locally influential party are resolved, not exactly to reestablish slavery, but to establish negro subordination by depriving the freedmen of rights essential to their safety. The men of the White League are ingenious, resolute and energetic, while the negroes, bearing the taint of many generations of a servile ancestry, are deficient in all the qualities required to maintain a successful conflict with their antagonists. They are neither ingenious nor resolute nor energetic. To talk about a war of races in the premises is absurd. Armed as the white men are, if left to their own devices and allowed or encouraged by the North, they could in a very short time establish their ascendancy as completely and firmly as it existed before the war. This is precisely their purpose, and they look to a Democratic triumph in the North as the condition subsidiary and essential to the consummation of their plan. Doubtless there are many white men in the South, gentlemen by education and habits, who would not countenance unnecessary cruelty to the negro, but to reduce him to a state of pupillage and virtual servitude would seem to them no cruelty, and they would all stand by their order. Now, if we know the mind of the Northern people, they do not intend the freedmen to undergo that fate, whatever is to become of their former masters.

But there is more dependent on the continued predominance of the Republican party. The national credit at home and abroad is dependent upon its ascendancy for some years to come. Whatever individual leaders of the Democratic party may say or profess, the sympathy of the remnant of the old party is with the advocates of repudiation. They besides deplore the abolition of slavery as not only a calamity but a wrong, and if they once felt strong enough, they would, in one or another form, indemnify the masters for the loss of their property. This assertion, we are sure, will be doubted or questioned by no person old enough to recollect the history of the country during the last thirty years. The policy would be in the very spirit of the party which for so many years brooked the scorn of the best people of the North while courting the contemptuous patronage of the South by playing lacquey to the demon of slavery and to its patrons.

When one considers the free trade views and purposes of the Democrats, it is amazing that Pennsylvanians really concerned for the welfare of their State are willing even to listen to their pretensions. Free trade is literally the only positive principle of the party aside from questions relating directly to the South. As a party of the North, they are free trade or they are absolutely nothing. This truth every Pennsylvanian can understand, and there is no reason to fear that they are going to forget or lose sight of it on election day.

THE Austrian public are full of joy over the results of their last Arctic expedition. No Arctic adventurers on their return to temperate latitudes and civilization have ever received a more enthusiastic welcome than the officers of the Tegethoff. Their journey from the Norwegian port where they landed, to Vienna has been an almost continuous ovation. Some of the party were requested to deviate from the direct way that they might enjoy the honor of an interview with the king of Sweden and tell him their story. At Hamburg Lieutenants WEYPRECHT and PAYER were entertained at a grand civic banquet, at which several of the most important geographical societies of Germany were represented by their officers. It seems that Hamburg, heretofore chiefly celebrated for wealth and commercial enterprise, has of late years begun to take especial interest in geographical research, and its geographical society is already a very important institution. Its merchants being largely engaged in the African trade, a knowledge of their own pecuniary interest as well as a liberal curiosity has led them to encourage and support all attempts to make Africa better known to the world. Of the many German travelers who have within the last few years explored considerable portions of that continent, Hamburg merchants have been the chief patrons, and the results have been such as greatly to stimulate both explorers and patrons in future efforts and liberality. But these merchants do not confine their contributions to African travelers; they aid in the exploration of other parts of the globe imperfectly known, and Arctic research is particularly favored by them.

It is, however, in Austria, and especially in Vienna that the discoverers of "Franz-Joseph Land" are made to feel what a splendid triumph they have achieved. Details are unnecessary. It is enough to say that city councils and other corporations, newspaper men and artists of all grades, and citizens of all classes have concurred in efforts to honor and reward the members of the expedition. They are, in fact, the heroes of the day, as a Vienna letter writer says. Yet even in the Austrian capital there are those who profess the conviction that the expedition has cost a good deal more than the results are worth. But it is against a repetition of the enterprise that they chiefly protest. They argue that neither "Franz-Joseph Land" nor "Cape Vienna" nor "Cape Pesth" can ever be of any use to the Austrian people. The new country discovered would not serve even for the founding of a criminal colony, they allege; a citizen of Vienna would find himself miserable on the cape of that name, while the Hungarian would shudder on "Cape Pesth." If, however, they go on to say, any nation is called upon to complete the work of the Austrian expedition by determining the extent and character of the Franz-Joseph Land, it is the Russians or the Swedes who catch fish in those Northern seas and by reason of contiguity might accomplish much with comparatively small means.

It is not likely, we suppose, that these timid, perhaps pusillanimous councils will prevail at Vienna. No doubt one effect of the glory acquired by the late expedition, reinforced by the exhortations of the men of science not only in Austria but in Germany, will be to stimulate the fitting out of an expedition at an early day to determine whether the land just discovered is a continent or an island. Possibly the Berlin Government may feel tempted to take the matter in hand just for the credit of the new empire. The German race has the credit of the late voyage, but Kaisar FRANZ JOSEPH'S fresh laurels may deprive Kaisar WILHELM of tranquil slumber. Dr. PETERMANN will certainly do what he can to give them that effect.

Both an English and an American expedition may be expected with confidence. Dr. HAYS is ready to go, and a single person, Mr. BENNETT, of New York, has offered to defray one-fourth of the expense of another attempt to reach the pole. It is idle to urge the uselessness of such expeditions, as nobody knows that Arctic research is useless; as in truth the presumption is, that the direct and incidental discoveries thus made *may* prove to be of immense utility for ends and in ways of which, at present, the world has no suspicion.

IN THE discussion of the subject of marriage in Prussia, with reference to the new law some time ago enacted, the fact was brought out that the Reformers, LUTHER and MELANCHTON, both regarded marriage as purely a civil contract. The fact was not generally known and the revelation caused considerable surprise, even among Protestants. It is, however, clearly proved that LUTHER regarded the mutual declaration of the parties before witnesses, that they had entered into the engagement, as the chief and essential condition of a true marriage, while the usual ceremony in the church seemed to him a subordinate affair. The evidence that this was his view is found in his own practice. Thus, according to the statement of MELANCHTON, on the 13th of June, 1525, LUTHER invited pastor BUGENHAGEN, LUCAS CRANACH, the painter, Dr. APEL, the jurist, and Dr. JONAS, to go to his house, where, in their presence, he concluded his marriage with CATHARINE VON BORA. Fourteen days afterwards the customary ceremony took place in church, and there was a marriage feast. But it appears from the Reformer's own letter that he considered himself married to all intents and purposes on the 13th of June, the day when he and CATHARINE in the presence of friends pledged themselves to each other. Thus on that day he wrote to JOHANN BRUEHL and CASPAR MUELLER that he had just been married and invited them to come to a little feast eight days afterwards in celebration of the event. This letter is not the only evidence. On the 14th of April, Dr. JONAS wrote to SPALATIN, "Our LUTHER yesterday married CATHARINE VON BORA. I was present," etc.

That MELANCHTON held the same view of marriage is made equally clear. Thus, on the 14th of September, 1520, he wrote of himself to a friend, "I have married the maiden whom thou hast seen," etc., though the ceremony in church is well known to have been performed on the 25th of November, 1520.

By his advocacy and legal introduction of civil marriage, BISMARCK has incurred a good deal of odium even among German Protestants, that is, among Protestants of the high orthodox or high churchly spirit. They twit him with gross, outrageous inconsistency. No doubt when twelve years ago BISMARCK was a conspicuous member of the *Junker* or Conservative party, he would have denounced the mere suggestion of civil marriage as infidel, radical, abominable. The former leader of the *Junker* party, old Justice VON GERLACH, has lately written and published a pamphlet in which he bitterly assails the Chancellor for his apostacy, and tries to make him ridiculous by contrasting the directly antagonistic principles which he has professed in the course of his career. Some months ago, in a speech in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, VON GERLACH made the same attempt, but thereby brought on himself such a castigation as might have been expected to silence a wiser man for ever. BISMARCK frankly owned his change of views, but denied that there is any disgrace in turning from the false to the true. The shame, he said, is in blindly resisting that which is true and right, in defiance of the signs of the times and the needs of the country. For his part, he had learned to subordinate his personal convictions to the necessities of the State.

In the pamphlet referred to, entitled "Civil Marriage and the Chancellor of the Empire," Herr von GERLACH indulges, it seems, not only in extreme violence of invective, but in a license of invention which has exposed him to the animadversion of the legal functionary whose duty it is to punish offenses against the dignity of authority. The author of the pamphlet has consequently been condemned to pay a small fine and undergo a short imprisonment.

Viewed through republican glasses this looks bad, decidedly bad. Whether BISMARCK has had anything to do with the proceeding, may be a question, but the effect of it would seem to be to weaken or destroy the impression produced by his powerful defense of himself and his policy. It is, however, worth noting, that while German imperial rulers do not tolerate as much liberty of speech and writing as might be expedient, they are sternly impartial in dealing with those whom they deem offenders. They do not seize and punish insignificant persons while winking at important culprits. Von GERLACH and Von ARNIM, bishops and archbishops, principalities, dominions are all taught that they must submit to the supreme power. But it does seem possible that the Berlin Government may be making rather too many high placed antagonists.

THE annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held at Springfield, Illinois, to-day and to-morrow. The unveiling and dedication of the national LINCOLN statue will form part of the proceedings. A very large number of distinguished guests have signified their intention of being present, among them President GRANT, Vice President WILSON, officers of the Cabinet, Generals SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, and many Governors and other State officers. The statue was designed and executed by the sculptor MEADE. It is of heroic proportions, holding in the left hand a scroll, upon which is written "Emancipation," and in the right the pen with which LINCOLN blotted from American history the stain of slavery, while, as a symbol of the Union to which he devoted his life, the banner of the republic is thrown in bas-relief upon the fasces near the statue, at the foot of which is a crown of laurels. The occasion promises to be second only in mournful and touching interest to that of the 4th of May, 1865, when the remains of the martyr-President were committed to their resting place upon the same spot, amid the unchecked tears of a nation.

DOWN in Georgia, last week, they had an election for members of the lower House of the State Legislature and for half of the Senate; and the Democratic papers are jubilating because their party will have two hundred and fifty majority on joint ballot. They term the result "an almost utter annihilation of the Radical party." Perhaps it was—and here is an illustration of the *modus operandi* employed to secure the "sweeping victory." In a single county of that State (Richmond) where President GRANT at his last election received over two thousand votes, last week only two hundred Republican votes were polled—the failing off being due to no other causes under the heavens than those of murder, outrage and intimidation. "Against the Republican party," said the Atlanta *News*, recently, "our hate must be unquenchable, our war interminable and merciless." Is it any wonder that the Democracy achieved such a "glorious victory?"

ACCORDING to the free trade Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the result of the election in Ohio, on Tuesday, means, among other things, a victorious protest—

"Against a protective tariff, which imposes an enormous tax upon every article of clothing bought in this country, which insidiously eats away the profits of the farmer, which clinks in every hoe and spade, which rattles in every car or wagon wheel, which imposes upon the people greater burdens with less advantage to the Government than any tax which inhuman ingenuity ever devised."

And the Pittsburgh *Post* cackles triumphantly like a whole barnyard of poultry over the disgraceful fact that the Democracy of that State have resolved at the polls upon the destruction of the great manufacturing interests of our country, and in favor of laying them open to unrestricted competition with the pauper labor of Europe. The manufacturers and artisans of Pittsburgh will doubtless remember it.

Mr. Latta and Subsidies.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph.]

On March 26, 1846, the right of way was granted by the State of Pennsylvania to the New York and Erie Railroad, through Pike and Susquehanna counties, on condition that the railroad company should pay an annual sum of $10,000 to the Treasury of the State while it enjoyed that right. And it has so paid that sum since the time the right was granted.

During the year 1870 a certain William H. Dimmick—who, last year, was forced to hastily resign, to avoid expulsion for blackmailing the banks of the State—in conjunction with certain accomplices in that rascality, was a member of the House of Representatives. He succeeded in "snaking" a bill through the Legislature, called "A supplement to the charter of the Millford and Matamoras Railroad Company." This "supplement" gave to the Milford and Matamoras Railroad Company, for a term of ninety-nine years, the $10,000 which the New York and Erie paid for right of way. We are unable to give our reader a particularized account of this steal, for in 1870, the year in which it was perpetrated, no record of the doings of the Legislature was published. But from subsequent action on this case a very full account is easily extracted.

Under the color of this supplement the Milford and Matamoras Railroad demanded of State Treasurer Irwin the $10,000, and that officer paid them the money. As soon as this was discovered the Auditor General and the Attorney General notified Irwin not to pay any more demands of this concern for that money; and gave him to understand that if he did he would do so at his peril. At the next session of the Legislature, in 1871, Governor Geary frankly admitted to the Legislature, that he had been tricked into signing the bill, and urged the matter on the attention of the Legislature. A bill was brought forward to repeal the act giving away this $10,000 to Dimmick's wild-cat railroad. Under one pretense or another this repealing act was put off until near the close of the session, and then *it was stolen* from the desk of the member who had it in charge!

But in 1872 another bill was presented to repeal the swindling law. The same tactics were again resorted to and the same endeavors were made to put off action. On a motion to let the bill go over on account of the "sickness" of a member interested in it, Latta *voted Aye!* (*Leg. Rec.* 1872, *p.* 371.) On the 29th of February the postponed bill came up, and a motion was made "to suspend the rules and read the bill a third time." This was equivalent to its passage; and on a call of the yeas and nays Latta *voted Nay!* (*Leg. Rec.* 1872, *p.* 477.)

And now let us see what sort of a concern this Milford and Matamoras Railroad, for which Latta so steadily worked, was. It was seven miles long. It was located on the banks of the Delaware river. And it was to be of the gauge of three feet. The following is the list of stockholders, with the number of shares owned by each.

Wm. H. Dimmick	583 shares
Jacob H. Dimmick	2 shares
O. S. Dimmick	5 shares
James W. Quick	2 shares
Jacob C. Westfall	2 shares
R. J. Menner	2 shares
Phineas Arnold	2 shares
Jno. C. Westbrook	2 shares

When this repealing bill reached the Senate, Buckalew and Dill made plaintive pleas for the "vested rights" of the wild-cat concern; and at last, seeing that it was impossible to keep the whole theft for their client, Dimmick, Buckalew offered an amendment to continue the subsidy to him "for ten years." This amendment was very properly voted down. But in the struggle to protect the Treasury of the people against this Democratic theft, supported by Democratic Senators and members, Senator Fitch, a Republican, said: "As I am informed, and believe, O. S. Dimmick is the father of J. H. Dimmick and William H. Dimmick, and the father-in-law of R. J. Menner, none of whom now reside in this State but W. H. Dimmick, a Representative in the other House when this supplement was passed, who resides in Wayne county, some forty or fifty miles from the road, and is really the 'wight' called the Milford and Matamoras Railroad" (*Leg. Rec., p.* 886). And we think the list of stockholders will bear Senator Fitch out in his conclusion.

Thus we have shown that the sum of $10,000 year, for ninety-nine years, was swindled out of the people for the benefit of a concern owned by a man who was afterwards forced to resign to escape expulsion from the House for an infamous crime. That when the outrage was discovered, the bill to restore the people's money to the Treasury was stolen. That during the following year the same bill met with all the opposition that ingenuity could devise, and that Latta, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor, never failed to vote for the thieves and against the people whose money the thieves had stolen, and would have kept if Latta could have managed to secure it to them! Is it necessary to follow this man any further? Can such a creature ever secure the votes of even a decent minority of the people of Pennsylvania?

The Walking Cure.

He has passed Atlanta, Georgia, and goes to Topeka, Kansas—De Mahler—a man who has traveled around the world and all over it on foot. He walks for pleasure. Sometimes a wagoner on the road accosts with, "Stranger, want a lift?" He always replies, "No; rather walk," and some miles on he passes the home of the wagoner, who by this time has his wife and children out to look at the man who had rather walk than ride. De Mahler goes trudging on—like the Wandering Jew. He has put 40,000 miles behind him since 1862, and has acquired such momentum now that he can't stop. He must walk to be happy. Of course he stops sometimes for rest and refreshment and sleep, but'tis only a halt. An Atlanta editor took De Mahler to his house and got some particulars of his walks in life out of him.

De Mahler is a Virginian. He has estates that yield him such an income as enables him to go where he pleases and enjoy himself in his own way. He was wounded in the beginning of our war, and when his wounds healed he was bent nearly double and was totally unable to walk. He was rolled up almost like that being which turns itself into a ball and wheels from place to place. He went to Paris to get straightened out. The surgeons operated upon him. But after a fair trial they couldn't make his head and feet stay at their respective ends of the man. At length they told him that nothing could effectually cure him but walking, persistent walking. He resolved to try it. He told his doctor that he was going to walk out of Paris and leave France on foot. His doctor told him he was crazy. He, however, commenced the journey, and made only 104 yards from his lodgings the first day, with the aid of a stick. The doctor tended him two weeks on his trip, that is until he got out of Paris. He had then begun to improve, and was filled with a glorious hope. He put his whole soul into his walk. In a month he was on the sunny slopes of the Pyrenees and had begun to straighten up like a man. He walked on, and on, and on. At length he was entirely cured and strode with a firm tread. Thus he walked along the world and across it, and became intensely interested in his travels. He sailed across seas, but walked the decks of vessels in order to keep his foot in. On land he seems to walk as naturally as the winds blow and the streams flow, and now he can't stop. He makes pencil sketches of the best scenes and remembers every place he has been in, and the name of somebody he met and talked to. He is thoroughly cured of his war wounds, but many lazy people might think that the cure is worse than the original affliction.

An Interesting Geological Discovery.

The Virginia (Nevada) *Enterprise* describes it as follows: In the bottom of the main shaft of the Virginia City Coal Company, El Dorado canon, Lyon county, has been encountered the trunk of a large tree four feet in diameter—a lone relic of an ancient and extinct forest. Where cut through by the shaft this old tree is found to be perfectly carbonized, turned into coal. Outside the old log is completely crusted over with iron pyrites, many of which are so bright that the crystals shine like diamonds. These crystals also extend into the body of the log, filling what were once cracks or windshakes, and even forming clusters about what once was the heart of the tree. This relic of an old time forest lies far below the two veins of coal the company are about to open. The finding of this old trunk is evidence that the country was at some time, ages ago, covered by a forest of large trees; though the native timber growth, when the country was first visited by the whites, and as far back as the traditions of the Indians extend, was but a scrubby species of nut pine. A few miles from the shaft in which this carbonized tree was found, are to be seen on the surface the petrified remains of many large trees. The water lines on the hills show that the whole country was filled with lakes, and the petrified trees lying here and there on the surface of the ground probably floated out on the extinct lakes, and finally sank to the bottom in the places where they are now found.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS ROWSWELL.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES K. LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHBOLD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN A. McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

POLITICAL.

State.

TROUBLE IN THE THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., October 13, 1874.

The Republican Conferees representing the counties of Indiana and Jefferson, which comprise the Thirty-seventh Senatorial district, again met in this place yesterday, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator.

The balloting continued until ten o'clock A. M., to-day, the last ballot resulting in three votes being cast for each of the candidates, Porter, of Indiana, and Winslow, of Jefferson.

The conferees from Indiana then withdrew, when those from Jefferson county nominated R. C. Winslow, of Punxutawney. M.

SOME REMARKS AS TO MR. LATTA'S DISLOYAL RECORD.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Finding very recently your paper of September 1st, 1874, I noticed by it that a correspondent, "Loyalhanna," gives a clever illustration of John Latta's peace meeting record, and characterizes him as the worst "copperhead" in Greensburg. If "copperhead" is the proper epithet for Mr. Latta, then "traitor" or "villain" are only idle names.

No stigma known to a gentleman and Union soldier will find John Latta's level. All through the war, his hatred for the Boys in Blue who had bid adieu to all they held dear on earth but the flag of their country, and among roaring cannon were bravely fighting, bleeding, dying for liberty—for country—for home—for right—they to the front, he prowling in their rear, holding his peace meetings for the avowed benefit of rebels everywhere.

I was at a meeting referred to by "Loyalhanna." The resolutions for this meeting came in with John Latta. He put three old farmers' names on them, and so published them, which was the first time they was them, and not then, for one of the old men can't read the *Argus*.

Mr. Latta's speech on this evening was the index to the man who wants to be Lieutenant Governor. It was near a draft, and the object of this meeting was to raise men and money to resist the draft. Mr. Latta seemed in his glory, and defiantly told us not to give a dollar or a man to Lincoln's war, but to resist the draft at all hazards; that Jefferson Davis was a better President than Mr. Lincoln; Mr. Lincoln had done nothing but violate the constitution; that he was a regular devil; his actions black as hell, and every soldier who was fighting for the Union was blacker than hell, and if Lincoln would go down into hell and drain the infernal regions, he could not get men mean and black enough to fight his battles. Mr. Latta came in drunk; his half empty bottle was visible to all. His appeal for Union soldiers to desert, and those at home on furlough to remain at home, with epithet and venom for all people who believed in maintaining the war, and his willingness to help rebels, was the drift of his speech.

Every school district in Penn township was to contribute twenty dollars. The money coming in too slowly, Josiah Brinker advanced fifty dollars, and James Haymaker was sent by Mr. Latta's instructions to Vallandigham to see when he was ready for the copperhead war.

Mr. Latta has not yet repented, and the Pittsburgh Convention certainly nominated him for his league with rebels, because he has no other record to go by. While at Harrisburg his bills in place and passed, like his clients in Greensburg, are to soon counted to be profitable. Come and examine the records, as it will be impossible to hear him making a legal speech. Since the recent rebellion in New Orleans, Mr. Latta's nomination is no longer a mystery; and all those who believe the "lost cause" ought to have a champion in the Lieutenant Governor's chair of Pennsylvania, should by all means vote for Mr. Latta.

But, "praise God from whom all blessings flow!" Union men will be plenty on election day, voting for Government and singing the "Battle Cry of Freedom," and John Latta will have plenty of time to repent for the wrong he has done his countrymen. PENN.

John H. Meens has been chosen by the Democrats as their candidate for the State Senate in the Seventh district of Philadelphia.

The First Congressional district has been without a Democratic candidate since the declination of General McCandless. This morning Colonel Robert F. Christy received a telegram from Washington, from Col. Thomas B. Florence, announcing that the latter, whose name has recently been mentioned in connection with the nomination, would accept the candidacy. Col. Florence, it will be remembered, was for many years the representative of the old First district, but he will find a very material change in its composition.—*Phila. Telegraph.*

The primary election in Lancaster county on the 10th inst., for a Republican candidate for State Senator, resulted in the nomination of Kauffman over Roebuck by a majority of seventeen votes. Colonel Stehman, nominated in the first place, refused to make a second canvass; and Roebuck, who claimed that he had been beaten by unfair means, has received his quietus. The friends of the latter gentleman, however, still persist in crying "fraud!"

The Democratic Convention of Bradford county met at Towanda, and placed in nomination the following ticket: For Congress—Joseph Powell, Esq. State Senator—Delos Rockwell. Legislature—Uriah Terry, Joseph Piolett, Peleg Peck. Commissioner—S. H. Ingersoll. District Attorney—Wm. Foyle. Surveyor—W. H. Morgan. Auditor—H. F. Maynard.

The defeat of Hon. E. Reed Myer, candidate for renomination to the House from Bradford county, was altogether unexpected, and will be very generally regretted. He was one of the ablest men occupying a seat in the House during the last two years, and, had he been returned, would in all probability have been chosen Speaker of the next House. He lacked two votes of a renomination, and his defeat resulted entirely from the over-confidence of his friends. Bradford county sends a new delegation throughout.—*Argus and Radical.*

The Democracy, as is well known, are making desperate efforts to obtain a majority in the next Legislature, and to accomplish this end seem willing to do almost any amount of dirty work. In this connection we notice that Col. Jno. B. Compton, an accomplished gentleman and gallant soldier, who is on the Republican ticket for Assembly in Crawford county, is coming in for a full share of abuse. These attacks should not, and we feel confident will not do Col. C. any injury. Although comparatively a young man, he has rendered his country and his party most important service. As a soldier in the field, and an intelligent hard working Republican, he never occupies any doubtful position being always in the front, ready to assume either the offensive or defensive, as duty calls. It was mainly if not altogether though the efforts of Col. Compton, commissioner in 1864, to receive the votes of the soldiers, that the Pennsylvania Boys in Blue, belonging to the army of the Potomac, had their ballots counted. He also while chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of his county, in 1872, did most laborious and effective work for his party, which should be remembered to his credit by those in whose interest the labor was so cheerfully preformed. As a soldier and a politician, no uncertain sound ever comes from his bugle, hence his party friends should stand by him solid.

READING, PA.

The Political Campaign in the Capital of Berks—A Quiet but Earnest Contest—Some Grumbling Over the Nomination of Colonel Keller—A Coup d'Etat—What is Said About It—Probable Result on the City Ticket for the Assembly—Number of Registered Voters in the City and County.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

READING, PA., October 13, 1874.

The first elections under the new Constitution are looked forward to in Reading with more than ordinary interest. The campaign, however, is progressing quietly. There are few meetings and little speaking; but the active members of the Republican party are no less industrious in their personal labors among the voters. There exists, unfortunately, some dissension over the nomination of Colonel Keller, one of the candidates for the Legislature. Some of the most influential members of the party express serious doubts of his election. It appears that Colonel Keller, notwithstanding his gallant services in the war of the rebellion, rising upon the sole ground of heroic conduct in battle through every grade of promotion, from private in the ranks to colonel in command of his regiment, has not that universality of esteem of his fellow-citizens, and especially of the Republican portion, which should be the fact in the case of an aspirant for political honors through the suffrages of his party. The Colonel, by dint of one of those sudden dashes which won for him considerable military reputation with his retainers, stormed the Convention at their second meeting, and carried off the nomination in spite of all opposition. The Convention of September 26, 1874, it may be remembered, had no little trouble in the outstart. The enemies of Colonel Keller carried a resolution which required that a two-thirds' vote should be necessary to the choice of a nominee. Under this rule, Samuel Frees, a citizen of unquestioned character and integrity, was nominated. On the nomination of the second candidate, the city of Reading being entitled to two members of the lower branch of the Legislature of the Commonwealth, there was so much confusion that to reach a satisfactory vote was found impossible, and the Convention adjourned without action. The gentlemen named in this connection, and who figured most prominently, were J. K. Sterrett, one of the proprietors of the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, weekly, and Reading *Daily Times and Dispatch*, both staunch advocates of Republicanism in Berks: A. K. Staufler, one of the leading attorneys-at-law, and Harrison Maltzberger, also an attorney-at-law. All these gentlemen occupy posts of influence and respectability in this community, and would have allayed any feeling in the minds of the recalcitrant voters of the party. Any one of these, as nominee, would have carried the full vote of the party, besides a large share of the floating vote, and would have been elected without a doubt.

On the Saturday following the first meeting the Convention reassembled. The Keller men put in an appearance in force, but not sufficient to insure victory. The three candidates above named for nomination had withdrawn from the contest, and it was proposed to concentrate on David E. Benson. The latter, however, threw up the contest, and his withdrawal turned enough votes to nominate Keller. Those dissatisfied with the latter nomination say he forced himself upon the party at a time when only a candidate of the greatest popularity, personal and political, could expect to win. The allegations are that Keller belongs to the whisky ring; that he is a member of the Liquor League; that he keeps his saloon open on Sunday, to the great indignation of the church-going and religious element of the community. Bearing in mind the fact that the Republican majority more frequently aggregates below than above one hundred, running the chances of such a nomination is detrimental to the interests of the party, even if crowned with ultimate success, and with the lack of harmony naturally impaired by placing such a name on the ticket, the chances of defeat are imminent.

The city tickets for Assembly, as they stand, are: Republican, Samuel Frees and David C. Keller; and Democratic, Amos B. Wanner and Michael McCullough. The former is a Democrat of unusually liberal views of political issues, is a lawyer by profession, and ranks high in the personal esteem of the Republican citizens of Reading. The election of Frees in a poll of a full Republican vote seems to be certain, especially as against McCullough. The election of Keller with such an opponent as Wanner is extremely doubtful. Keller will get the ballots of the Liquor League in a body; this will reach about four hundred votes. Whether this will be sufficient to counterbalance the threatened loss of a considerable number of votes of the anti-liquor men of the party can only be known after the vote is polled. One fact is certain, however; and that is, that with the vote of the Liquor League it will require a very widespread disaffection in the ranks of his own party to defeat Keller. It may be stated, *en passant*, that both candidates, while friendly to Gen. Cameron, favor the reelection of Senator Scott for the United States Senate for the term commencing March 4, 1875. The Democratic candidates were nominated in the interests of Heister Clymer as their candidate for the United States Senate.

The following is a correct table of the number of voters registered in each district and ward in this city and county:

CITY.

First ward	690
Second ward, First precinct	588
Second ward, Second precinct	986
Third ward, First precinct	335
Third ward, Second precinct	559
Fourth ward	650
Fifth ward, First precinct	418
Fifth ward, Second precinct	357
Sixth ward, First precinct	310
Sixth ward, Second precinct	405
Seventh ward, First precinct	452
Seventh ward, Second precinct	460
Eighth ward, First precinct	425
Eighth ward, Second precinct	416
Ninth ward, First precinct	582
Ninth ward, Second precinct	447
Ninth ward, Third precinct	571
Reading—total	8,682

COUNTY.

Albany	331	Hereford	307
Alsace	274	Jefferson	248
Amity	398	Kutztown	254
Bern	465	Longswamp	815
Bern, Upper	458	Maidencreek	410
Bernville	100	Maxatawny	595
Bethel	503	Marion	328
Brecknock	205	Muhlenberg	380
Boyertown	221	Ontelaunee	278
Birdsboro	351	Oley	453
Cumru	488	Penn	332
Caernarvon	198	Perry	361
Colebrookdale	253	Pike	215
Center	346	Richmond	468
Douglass	239	Robeson	504
District	180	Rockland	324
Earl	252	Ruscombmanor	289
Exeter	500	Spring	523
Fleetwood	171	Tulpehoccon	396
Greenwich	426	Tulpehoccon, Upp'r	275
Hamburg	433	Union	329
Heidelberg	217	Windsor	170
Heidelberg, Upper	307	Washington	389
Heidelberg, North	205	Womelsdorf	241

County—total 16,633

STATE FINANCES.

Rapid Reduction of the State Debt—Large Purchase of Outstanding Bonds.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph, 12th.]

We are specially informed that the State Treasurer, on Saturday, completed a purchase of bonds for the State which brings up the total amount of bonds redeemed by him, since December 1, 1873, the beginning of the current fiscal year, *to over one million of dollars;* and as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have given notice of their readiness to redeem bonds amounting to $300,000 more, the interest of which will cease on November 1st, it is warrantable to anticipate that that additional amount will be redeemed before November 30th of the present year.

The total reduction of the State debt, therefore, for the present fiscal year, may safely be set down at $1,300,000, which is nearly up to the average of the last thirteen years. Within the period beginning in 1861 and ending in 1874, the Republican administrators of the State government have paid off about $19,000,000 of the State debt, an average of nearly a million and a half yearly.

During the period from 1830 to 1861, when the Democrats held almost undisputed sway, the State debt ran up from nothing to over forty millions of dollars. They began the work of running the State into debt, and never stopped the policy of its continual and steady increase until they were turned out. The Republicans began the work of its reduction, and have never paused for a moment in prosecuting it. It took the Democrats only thirty years to run the State into a debt of frightful proportions; in less than that period the Republicans will have that debt entirely paid off.

This is the contrast which is presented in the inherent character of the two parties. The one is extravagant, reckless in the expenditure of the public money, and careless of the future in plunging the State into debt; the other is economical, prudent and devoted to the task of freeing the people from their pecuniary burdens. The one imposes burdens, the other removes them.

This immense reduction, let it be remembered, has been accomplished, not by increased taxation of the people, but under a policy which has relieved the real and personal estate throughout the Commonwealth from all taxation for State purposes. The taxes imposed under a Democratic administration have been repealed under a Republican administration; and much of the reduction of the State debt has been accomplished since these taxes were repealed.

The people of the State have therefore the opportunity of judging, from these facts, which of the two parties is most worthy of their approbation. We cannot believe it possible that they can ever be brought to prefer the debt-contracting party to the debt-extinguishing party. If ever men in public life have earned the plaudit of "well done, good and faithful servants," the Republicans of Pennsylvania have earned it by their administration of the finances of the State.

The large reduction effected this year is the more remarkable from the fact that the necessary expenses of the Constitutional Convention and the adoption of the new Constitution increases the ordinary outlay to a large amount. These calls upon the Treasury will not occur again, and we may therefore anticipate that a still larger reduction of the State debt will be reached next year. The State is thus rapidly approaching the happy period when she will be free from debt; and for this deliverance she will be indebted to the firmness and consistency with which the Republican party has adhered to the policy which has rendered such a result certain.

THE ELECTIONS.

Latest Returns from Tuesday's Elections.

Democratic Majority in Ohio Reduced to 7,000---The Two Doubtful Districts Gone Republican.

40,000 Republican Majority in Iowa --Republican Gains in Nebraska and Dakota---Things Still Mixed in Indiana.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, October 14, 1874.

Leading Democratic politicians to-night, claim the election of the State ticket by a majority of 7,000. Democrats have been elected to Congress in all districts now represented by them, and the additional districts now represented by John Q. Smith, L. B. Gunckel, General I. R. Sherwood, F. Robinson, H. F. Bundy and Richard Parsons, making the Ohio delegation stand seven Republicans and thirteen Democrats. Woodworth is re-elected in the Mahoning district by 300 majority, and Foster in the Tiffin district by 120 majority. Both these were regarded as doubtful last night. Bundy's defeat in the Eleventh district causes much surprise, as he went in two years ago with a majority of 3,000. Wm. E. Fink, of Perry county, is elected to fill out the unexpired term of Jewett in the Columbus district. In Franklin county, the Democratic stronghold, party dissensions caused them to elect a Republican Auditor and Clerk of Court. In several other strong Democratic counties the majorities fell off materially from those of last year, though in a majority of cases they were largely increased.

By Associated Press.]

TOLEDO, October 14.—The *Blade* of this evening estimates Hurd's majority in the Sixth district at 1,500 to 1,700. The Democrats elect their entire ticket in Lucas county except Recorder.

CLEVEAND, October 14.—Payne's majority for Congress in the Twentieth district is 2,724. The Democratic county ticket is also elected. In the Tenth district Foster, Republican, is elected by 142 majority. In the Seventeenth, Woodworth, Republican, is elected by about 300 majority. In the Ninteenth, Garfield, Republican, is elected by about 3,500 majority.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—The Democratic State Executive Committee are positive of the election of the following Democratic Congressmen: Banning, of the First district; Sayler, of the Second; McMahon, of the Fourth; Rice, of the Fifth; Hurd, of the Sixth; Neal, of the Seventh; Vance, of the Eleventh; Walling, of the Twelfth; Southard, of the Thirteenth; Cowan, of the Fourteenth; Payne, of Twentieth; Poppleton of the Ninth and Seney in the Tenth districts. The Republicans claim the election of Smith in the Third district; Lawrence in the Eighth district; Foster in the Tenth district; Van Vorhes in the Fifteenth district; Danford in the Sixteenth district; Woodworth in the Seventeenth district; Monroe in the Eighteenth district, and Garfield in the Nineteenth district.

If the Democratic claims are sustained by the official returns, the Democrats have gained seven Congressmen, which gives them fourteen out of twenty Congressmen from Ohio. The result exceeds the most sanguine Democratic expectations.

The *Enquirer* editorially says: For this triumph we are indebted not alone to the Democratic party, but to the aid of men who heretofore have been its opponents. This election means opposition to the national bank monopoly. The volume of currency should be enlarged, and a tariff for revenue only.

The *Gazette* says: On the platform of repudiation, inflation, anti-temperance and general cussedness the Democratic party carried Ohio by a decided majority, and elected eleven of twenty Congressmen.

COLUMBUS, October 14.—The Democrats concede the election of Foster, Republican, to Congress in the Tenth district, and Woodworth, Republican, in the Seventeenth district. It now looks as if the Democratic majority on the State ticket will reach 15,000.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 14.—Further returns show increased Democratic gains on the State ticket. The indications are now that the Democratic majority in the State will reach 10,000 or 15,000. Later returns place the election of Hunter, in the Eighth, and Calkins, in the Tenth districts, in doubt, and the Congressional delegation will stand nine Democrats to four Republicans. From the most reliable returns received, the following is the result for Congress: First district, William Heilman, Republican, is elected by a small majority; Second district, Jas. D. Williams, Democrat, by 5,000 to 6,000 majority; Third district, M. C. Kerr, regular Democrat over Cravens, fusion candidate, by 2,000 majority; Fourth district, J. D. New, Democrat, by 500 majority; Fifth district, W. L. Holman, Democrat, 500 to 1,000 majority; Sixth district, Milton S. Robinson, Republican, over Johnson, regular Democrat, and Pendleton, Independent, by 500 majority; Seventh district, Frank Landers, Democrat, over Coburn, present member by from 300 to 500 majority; Eight district, H. J. Rice, Democrat, over Hunter, present member, by a small majority. Ninth district, McClerg, regular Democrat, over T. J. Casson, present member, and C. J. Bowles, Independent, by a small majority; Tenth district, Haymond, Democrat, over Calkins, Republican by a small majority; Eleventh district, Evans, Republican, by 2,000 majority; Twelfth district, Hamilton, regular Democrat, over Taylor, Independent Democrat, by 4,000 majority; Thirteenth district, J. H. Baker, Republican by 1,000 majority. The contest in the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth districts is very close. The official vote may change the result.

It is impossible now to give the correct complexion of the Legislature, but the indications are that the Independents will hold the balance of power in both Houses.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 14.—The latest reports from the First district place the election of Heilman, for Congress, in doubt.

Later returns received this evening are very favorable for Hunter, in the Eighth district. It is now extremely probable that he is elected by a small majority.

DAKOTA.

YANKTON, D. T., October 14.—Returns from the election yesterday, thus far received, give Kidder, Republican, 1,411 majority for delegate. The Sioux Valley is yet to hear from, and will, no doubt, increase the majority to 2,000. The Legislature will be Republican in both branches.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, NEB., October 14.—Election returns, received to-day, go to show that the approximations of last night were about correct. The State goes fully 10,000 Republican, in face of all the oppositions and splits.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., October 14.—Returns from Pulaski county show the election of the entire Democratic-Conservative ticket by from 700 to 1,000 majority. The Constitution is carried in this county by about 1,000 majority. Information from the outside counties shows that the Constitution is carried by a very large majority.

IOWA.

CHICAGO, October 14.—A dispatch to the Associated Press, from Dubuque, says the Congressional contest in that district, the Third, is very close, but that Granger, Republican, is elected by 55 majority. The *Tribune* special claims that Ainsworth, Anti-Monopoly, is certainly elected. A Council Bluffs dispatch says that the majority for McDill, Republican, in the Eighth Congressional district, is not less than 3,000.

The following dispatch is from the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Iowa:

MARSHALLTOWN, IA., October 14.—Ninety-two counties reported give gains over the Republican vote of last year of over 6,000. The Republican majority in the State on Secretary of State will be about 40,000. The indications are now that all the nine Republican candidates for Congress will be elected. Wilson, in the Fifth district, will have nearly 6,000 majority. Granger has a very close run in the Third district. He will have 55 majority. Kasson's majority over Whitman is estimated at 2,500. McDill, Oliver Sampson and Pratt will have good majorities, Tufts and McCrary are elected by small majorities.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 14.—The Democrats elect their candidate to the House of Delegates from this county by a majority of about 400. The Democratic State Senator of this district is elected by about 200 majority. The vote on Congressman in this district is very close, both sides claiming the victory. It will require the official vote to decide. Returns thus far are slightly in favor of Goff, the Republican candidate. The Republicans gain generally throughout the district, over the Congressional vote of 1870, which was a straight party vote. Interior counties cannot be heard from officially for some days.

Canadians on Reciprocity.

QUEBEC, October 14.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trade, called for the purpose of discussing the proposed reciprocity treaty, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That while approving generally of the principle of reciprocity between Canada and the United States, it is the opinion of this Board that the proposed treaty is unfavorable to Canada, especially in following the sliding scale of duties in the American coasting trade, and the numerous formal obligations, with no equivalent for our valuable fisheries. This Board is also of the opinion that manufactured articles should be excluded from the treaty.

CHATTANOOGA CONVENTION.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Convention--Letter from the Republican Congressional Executive Committee--Committees Appointed, &c.

CHATTANOOGA, October 13.—The Convention of Republican delegates from the reconstructed States, met to-day and was called to order by Senator Clayton. Wm. Markham, of Georgia, was made temporary Chairman. After appointments of committees on organization and credentials, the Convention adjourned to four o'clock. North and South Carolina were not represented. After reassembling, the following letter will be read to the Convention from the Republican Congressional Executive Committee:

To —— Delegate to the Chattanooga Convention:

SIR—Considerate men who have given this subject attention regard the movement for a Convention of Southern Republicans, as of very great importance to the section of country to be represented. They believe that if calm and considerate counsels prevail, and the delegates come together possessed of the facts bearing upon the condition of the Southern communities, and lay them before the country in an authentic and concise form, an impression will be made which may favorably affect the judgment of the well disposed in every section. At this convention the record should be fully and honestly made up, showing all hindrances to material, moral and intellectual progress with which Republicans have had to contend; what progress has been made, and whether in the States and sections where the Democracy has control if any of the great interests of society have prospered more, and which, if any, have been depressed. Also, whether persons or property have been more or less secure and the reasons therefore, which ever the fact may be. Outrages of all classes should be carefully reported, whether resulting in crime, or extending only to intimidation. The spirit and purpose of action of the Legislature, judicial and executive departments, should be reviewed. All in fact that tends to disorder, lawlessness or oppression, may well be considered. Upon the whole record thus honestly and fairly made up, the considerate judgement of the American people may be safely invoked. To the sincere and thoughtful statesmen who will assemble on this occasion, these suggestions are believed to be entirely unnecessary, but lest some should deem them unwarranted, I here state that they are suggestions only, and that they are submitted with great diffidence, but with the sincere hope that they may to some extent, aid in securing a careful preparation for the work of the Convention, and full attendance upon its sitting.

(Signed) J. M. EDMUNDS,
Secretary.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon reassembling, Lewis E. Parsons, of Alabama, was elected permanent President, and proceeded to address the Convention. At the conclusion of his remarks, it was ordered that a committee of three from each State be appointed on resolutions, and a committee of one from each State to prepare an address upon the condition of affairs in the Southern States. It was resolved to appoint a committee of one from each State delegation to gather and collect facts and statistics in regard to the condition of the Southern States. The President of the Convention was added to the Committee on Address. The roll of States was then called and the committees appointed. Mr. Hill, colored, Secretary of State of Mississippi, introduced a resolution indorsing the civil rights bill, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, with manifestations of disapproval on the part of white members. Governor Brooks, of Arkansas, was invited to address the Convention this evening, and the Convention adjourned to 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled and a committee of three was appointed to whom was referred a voluminous mass of correspondence from all parts of the South, in relation to outrages, etc. Gov. Brooks, of Arkansas, then addressed the Convention, making a bitter attack upon the White League, and proclaiming reconstruction a success. He said he preferred a government of thieves to one of murderers. He demanded more legislation for the protection of Southern loyalists, and increased jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. The committee is busy working up facts and statistics, and will probably report to-morrow. The whole number of delegates present is about two hundred. It is hinted that Gen. Wilder will address the Convention to-morrow and show the evil to the South of the manufacture of outrages. No prominent Republicans are here from the North.

CHATTANOOGA, October 14.—The Convention was called to order at ten A. M., and prayer was offered by the Rev. R. Moore, colored, of Georgia. The Chairman of the Committee on Facts and Statistics desired to receive reports of outrages.

The Committee on Correspondence announced that they were ready to report, and presented a letter from Governor Davis, of Texas, and another from Governor Brewster, of Louisiana, which were read, the former by Governor Davis himself. It is very long and is an attempt to prove that the same spirit now actuated the white people of the South as in 1860 and 1861, and that a new rebellion was forming. In regard to corruption, he said Kellogg and Moses might be corrupt, but knowing the Democrats as he did, their assertion to that effect was proof to the contrary in his mind. He thought Senator Sumner's plan of wiping out State lines in the South the wisest, but it was impracticable. He favored compulsory education by Congressional enactment, and prompt relief when State offices are seized by fraud and corruption.

The North Carolina delegation, W. G. Kennedy and George M. Price, reported and took their seats.

The address from Governor Brewster, of Louisiana, was read, and was to the effect that the great want of the South is popular education, which should be sustained by Congress, and which should teach morality and obedience to law, not admiration of assassins and murderers. Equal rights and justice to all should be maintained. The statistics of illiteracy in Southern States were read, to show the necessity for asking Congress to provide for education.

The committee's report stated that the other letters were unimportant, and requested that the two received be placed upon the minutes. A resolution was offered by Mr. Davis, of Georgia, indorsing the Civil Rights bill, and denying the truth of Mr. A. H. Stephen's assertion that the colored people did not wish it. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Hon. Turner, of Georgia, moved the appointment of a committee, one from each State, on Schools, which was appointed.

Mr. Turner, of Georgia, said he understood that a committee had been appointed to collect accounts of outrages. He wanted one more from each State added to the Committee on Facts and Statistics. He thought some of the members might be killed. It was a dangerous committee. The motion to increase the committee was adopted, and the Convention took a recess till 7:30.

On reassembling, the Committee on Resolutions reported. The report declares that the Republican citizens of the reconstructed Southern States recognize the equality of all men before the law; reaffirm the Philadelphia Platform; demand equal rights to all citizens secured by appropriate State and Federal legislation; indorses the Executive in sustaining law and order in all parts of the Union, and putting down outrages, and especially indorses his action in Louisiana; denounces the outrages, and arraigns the Democratic party of the South as sustaining the Ku-Klux and White Leagues, as directly responsible for these outrages, and indorses the administration for its prosecution of the perpetrators of these outrages, in the Federal courts; declares that it was the duty of the Federal Government, when a State government was sought to be overthrown by revolutionary action, to interfere and give the people thereof a Republican government; deprecate the drawing of race and color lines; recommend the appointment of none but honest and capable men to Federal offices, and the removal of all others; urges appropriations of public lands to purposes of education in proportion to the illiteracy of States; favors appropriations for improvement of great rivers; asks all citizens who favor the administration of government on principles of justice to aid in restoring tranquility to the people and thereby develop the material interests of the country. The previous question was called, sustained and the report adopted, on call of the States, unanimously. In calling the vote of North Carolina, Mr. Kennedy said that no outrages had occurred in his State for twelve months, and the people were as safe there as they were in Massachusetts.

The Executive Committee was appointed as follows: Arkansas, S. W. Dorsey; Louisiana, P. B. S. Pinchback; Mississippi, W. W. Deadrock; Texas, L. D. Evans; Alabama, Geo. E. Spencer; Virginia, L. W. Shoemaker; Georgia, Wm. Markham; North Carolina, W. P. Kennedy; Florida, Dennis Eagan; Tennessee, W. F. Prosser; Mr. West, of Louisiana, Chairman.

The Committee on Address reported a long address stating that a parallel to this Convention found no precedent in the history of this country. Those who defended the country were compelled to come together to defend themselves against its opponents. The record of crimes in the Southern States presents a summary of outrages which staggers belief. There is a great difference between political contests in the North and in the South. In one, it is brief and peaceful, and in the other, prolonged and bitter, marked by murder and assassination. In one, Republicanism is a badge of honor; in the other, it is a mark of leprosy to be shunned. The circumstances of reconstruction divided parties on a basis of color, as much as if it was intentionally done, and this has provoked strife. When the unrepentant slaveholder sees his former slave in the exercise of the rights of citizenship, pride of race makes him feel, though unjustly, that the negro has acquired his rights by the degradation of the white man. This makes the negro feel uneasy and anxious. The field for obtaining political advice for the negro has been narrowed by the opposition, by the denunciation of the old and new citizens whom they may affiliate with. He that looks for loyalty to the Democrats of the South will look in vain. Recent events have shown that no Republican government can be sustained at the South, without Federal interference, until the Democrats learn that it is in vain to fight against the idea of civil and political equality. The address complains of the charge of corruption, made against Southern Republicans and of the misrepresentations of the Associated Press agents, and the Southern papers. Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia are under Democratic rule, yet disorders are prevalent in them. The address spoke at length of outrages, and declared that in few instances had grand juries indicted, and in none had petit juries convicted. A powerful press keeps silence or defends criminals and maligns virtue. If in rare instances a criminal should be convicted, he would receive the sympathy of that party in whose cause he has suffered. It ought to be made as much a crime to murder a citizen of the United States as of the States and evil doers should learn that the matter does not end with a verdict of acquittal in the State courts. The presence of troops has had in many instances a restraining influence upon Democratic assassins. We challenge any refutation of the story of Democratic malignancy and crime, and ask the American people to grant us that protection afforded to their fellow citizens in foreign lands.

The address was unanimously adopted. Governor Davis, of Texas, dissented from the remedies proposed by it. He did not think that the Constitution would permit the Federal courts to interfere. He would prefer a twenty years territorial government for the South, but would vote aye. The Convention then adjourned *sine die.*

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 14, 1874.

Finances of the District.

The District Commissioners state that today the District of Columbia is in a much better condition financially than it has been for many years. The people have been very prompt in paying up their taxes, and the Commissioners say that they only require $250,000 to pay all obligations that will fall due about the first of November. This will obliterate about all the indebtedness that will then stand against the District at that date.

The Last Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Strong to Mr. Flannagan, a wealthy Philadelphian, took place to-day, at eleven o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, Judge Strong. It was an elegant affair. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flowers, and the dressing was very handsome. All the guests appearing in full evening dress. The presents were numerous and valuable, and the table was covered with every available delicacy and was most artistically arranged. The invitations were limited and included only the Cabinet, the Judges of the Supreme Court and their families, the other prominent officials and the intimate friends of the family.

Washington Society Gossip.

The White House will be very gay this winter. Mrs. Sartoris will return home in January and spend the season with her father and mother there, where a room has been most elegantly fitted up for her. Mrs. Grant also expects, during the same month, her son, Col. Grant, and his bride, who will also spend the winter with them. Highland Place, comprising an elegant mansion and grounds in the northern part of the city, has been rented by Postmaster General Jewell. The family of the Postmaster General, consisting of his wife and two daughters now in Florence, will arrive in this city in November.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 14, 1874.

THE CORN CROP.

The October returns of the Department of Agriculture indicate the average condition of the corn crop at 86 per cent., against 83 per cent. in September.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

THE CARLIST FORCES BREAKING UP.

SANTANDER, October 13.—A report has reached here that General Dorregarray, with eight hundred Carlist troops, has gone over to the Republican army. The report lacks confirmation, but it is stated that two Carlist battalions have surrendered at Algarta, and that others are offering to surrender upon conditions. The Carlist provincial authorities in Durango have given public notice that those wishing to lay down their arms may do so.

MORE REPORTS OF THE CARLIST FIASCO.

LONDON, October 13.—A special to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Santander confirms the reports of the partial submission of Carlists.

A special reports that the Carlists entered Fontarabia under cover of the fog yesterday, but were expelled after they had burned part of the town. Simultaneous attacks were made on Irun and San Martial. The Carlists captured part of Behobia, but were finally driven out.

INSURRECTION AT DURANGO.

LONDON, October 14.—A special to the *Times* report that the city of Durango is in a state of insurrection against Don Carlos. Other Carlist towns have raised the white flag and advised the troops to lay down their arms. It is stated that a conspiracy existed to murder Don Carlos, and was frustrated. General Elio has refused to command the Carlist troops, on account of their acts of vandalism. General Moriones has asked leave from Madrid to march on Estella.

England.

THE NEWMARKET RACES.

LONDON, October 13.—The Newmarket October meeting began yesterday. The race for the Cesarevitch stakes was won by Aventuriere; Swindell's b. g., by Wambe, second; Gamecock third.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Reunion at Springfield, Ill.---The Soldiers in Council---Business Transacted.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., October 14.—The eighth annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee convened in the Opera House at 11 A. M., General W. T. Sherman in the chair. A number of committees were appointed and considerable routine business was transacted. A resolution was adopted thanking the citizens of Toledo, Ohio, for their magnificent donations to the funds of the society. A resolution to admit to membership the "rank and file" of the Army of the Tennessee was lost by a vote of 39 to 37. The resolution was subsequently offered again and referred. Brief speeches were made by General Sherman and Vice President Wilson. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—General W. T. Sherman. Vice Presidents—Generals W. W. Belknap, of Iowa; J. Fuller, of Ohio; J. F. McGinnis, of Indiana, Captain John Wasson, of Illinois; Colonel J. M. Rusk, of Ohio; General Thomas C. Fletcher, of Missouri; Colonel W. H. Marshall, of Minnesota; Colonel C. C. Walcott, of Ohio; Colonel W. M. Ferry, of Michigan; Major D. S. Willard, of Illinois; General J. M. Thayer, of Nebraska; Major Geo. R. Steel, of Illinois. For Recording Secretary, Colonel L. M. Dayton was reelected, and General A. Hickenlooper, Corresponding Secretary. General M. A. Force was elected Treasurer. The meeting adjourned at 12:45 P. M. until 7 this evening.

The society of the Army of the Tennessee reassembled in the evening. After transacting some routine business Hon. S. McCollum delivered the welcoming address, and after appropriate music, General S. A. Hurlbut delivered an eloquent oration, at the conclusion of which, John Tillson, of Quincy Illinois, recited an original poem. The society then adjourned until nine o'clock to-morrow, when it meets to organize and participate in the Lincoln monument dedicatory exercises.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Christian Missionary Convention at New Castle.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., October 14, 1874.

The Christian Missionary Convention met again this morning at nine o'clock A. M., and after a half hour's devotional exercises, proceeded to the usual routine business. The report of the State Board exhibits the following facts and figures: There are ninety churches with 7,733 members. The value of church property is $420,600. The money raised and expended during the year past, for all purposes, is $65,811. Fifty preachers were employed during the year. There were 1,004 persons baptised and 200 additions from other churches. The Church has had a net increase for the past three years of 2,243 members. The report reflects great credit upon the judgment and energy of the district Evangelist, Rev. M. L. Streator.

Following the business hour, the Convention was addressed by Thomas Munnell on the elements of success in missionary work. The address was one of much force and practical value. At this point Dr. Dio Lewis was introduced and made a few happy remarks. The afternoon session was one of important business transactions and was characterized by great earnestness and zeal in view of the work of the coming year. Several delegates arrived during the day, among whom we notice the following prominent ministers: O. A. Bartholamew, of Hazelwood, Pa.; W. S. Lloyd, A Hutton, of this State; C. C. Smith, of Youngstown, O.; Geo. Darsie, Ravenna, O.; Edwin Wakefield, of Greene, O.; J. H. Strickland, Farmington, O. The evening address was delivered by W. L. Hayden, of Philadelphia, from John, 17th chapter, and fourth and fifth verses. A large audience was in attendance.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 14, 1874.

The currency question has almost ceased to be a matter of discussion, yet there are some of its phases which attract the attention of bankers and those who know that this question will yet undergo considerable agitation. The law which was passed at the last session of Congress, and under which the banks are now being conducted, has not affected the results that its friends claimed for it.

The redistribution clause was passed in the interest of those who thought the West had not been fairly treated when the national banks were first established. It was claimed that the West and South were hungry for more national bank currency, and that there would be a rush for bank charters as soon as the law should be so changed as to give them an opportunity for the establishing of more banks of issue.

In answer to an inquiry as to the working of the law in the State of Missouri, the Comptroller of the Currency has written a letter in which he says:

"Previous to the passage of the act of June 20, 1874, national banks had been authorized in your State as follows:

Kansas City	$90,000
St. Joseph	45,000
Mexico	45,000
Liberty	45,000
Ste. Genevieve	45,000

"All these applicants have been notified to perfect their organizations, but thus far no steps have been taken for that purpose.

"Since the passage of the act the First National bank of Kansas City has been authorized to increase its capital stock to $500,000, with additional circulation amounting to $225,000, and others were authorized on the 17th of July last to organize a national bank at Shelbina with a capital of $100,000, circulation $90,000. No bonds have been deposited by any national bank organized, or in process of organization, as security for circulation since the passage of the act of June 20.

"The proportion of $354,000,000 of national bank circulation apportioned to Missouri, on the basis of population and wealth, is $15,450,488, the amount issued to this date $5,160,588, leaving undistributed $9,288,821, any portion of which may be distributed to organizations in Missouri until the whole amount authorized by the act of June 20, 1874, shall be transferred from the Eastern to the Western and Southern States.

"The following national banks in Missouri have deposited legal tender notes since June 20, and withdrawn a proportionate amount of their bonds:

St. Louis National Bank	$ 192,000
Valley National Bank, St. Louis	74,000
National Bank of State of Missouri, St. Louis	1,333,350
Total	$1,599,350

"The total amount of national bank circulation outstanding to date is $350,656,733."

It would thus seem that Missouri, which is now entitled to an increase of $9,000,000 in her local circulating medium, has actually reduced that circulation by over $1,000,000 since the passage of the currency law, and since none of the new banks authorized have, by perfecting their organization, enabled themselves to set any currency afloat, there is in reality nearly one and a half millions less of currency in the State than before the passage of the act of June, 1874.

Having occasion to ask the President of a Western national bank which had reduced its circulation, the reasons that led to such action, he stated, first, that the profit on capital loaned on commercial paper was greater than on circulation, when the taxes on circulation were deducted. By surrendering $9,000 of currency he would get $10,000 of bonds, which would sell for $11,800, making the loaning power of the bank, as between it and its customers, just that much greater. Another reason was that the question of specie payments was looming up, and probably before many years it would be necessary for the banks to be prepared to redeem their circulation in coin, so that the smaller their circulation the less trouble it would give them.

The law of June 20th, 1874, was, at the time of its passage, claimed as a measure of contraction by some who voted for it, and by others as a measure which would lead to the expansion of the currency. Both parties were right, for under the law it is possible to do either. If the Western people want more currency, they can get it by conforming to the requirements of the law; if they find that the issue of circulating notes is not profitable, they can surrender their notes and withdraw their bonds deposited as security. So far the law has worked a contraction of the bank note currency, and if left to itself for a sufficient length of time to test the wants of the public, it will solve the difficult problem which occupied the attention of Congress nearly the whole of the last session, whether more or less circulation is needed. Not sufficient time has yet elapsed to fairly show the wants of business, for the past year has been one of peculiar stagnation and dullness, and money has lain idle in the banks. When the activity of anti-panic times is restored it will be time to see whether new banking facilities can be profitably employed or not.

—The New York *Post* of yesterday, says:

"At the Stock Exchange prices of shares are all lower than yesterday. In place of rumors of mercantile embarrassments there are to-day vague stories of something unfavorable to come from Washington, one story being to the effect that the Rothschild-Seligman syndicate must, on or before December 1st, decide whether they will avail of the option to take the entire remainder of the new five per cent. bonds, and further that the syndicate have decided not to take more bonds than originally subscribed "firm." In refutation of this, it is only necessary to say that the syndicate need not decide whether they will take the remainder of the new five per cent. funding loan until February 1, 1875. It is needless to speculate on what they will do between now and a day so remote. They are strong people who manage their business in their own way, and keep their business secrets well. It will be remembered that they subscribed for $45,000,000 "firm," and that there were other subscriptions "firm" and that as it was semi-officially announced, of $10,000,000, making the total subscriptions "firm" $55,000,000. Since these subscriptions Secretary Bristow has called in $50,000,000 five-twenty bonds at the request of the syndicate. The interest on the first call, which was for $25,000,000, ceases November 1; on the second call—for $15,000,000—December 1; and on the last call—for $10,000,000—January 1, 1875. There are, it appears, $5,000,000 more 5-20s to be called in order to bring the amount up to the reported subscriptions for the new fives under the offer of Secretary Bristow of July last. To summarize: The entire amount of new fives untaken when Mr. Bristow became Secretary of the Treasury was $162,000,000; the amount subscribed for since he has been Secretary is $55,000,000, of which the syndicate took $45,000,000 and other subscribers $10,000,000; the option which the syndicate has on the remainder covers $114,000,000; and this option remains open until February 1st 1875."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 14, 1874.	10:30 A. M	11:30 A. M	12:30 P. M	1:30 P. M	2:30 P. M
Gold	110	110	110	110	110
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118	....	118	....	118
5-20's, 1862	112⅜	....	112¾	....	112⅞
5-20's, 1864	115½	....	115½	....	115½
5-20's, 1865	116⅜	....	116½	....	116½
5-20's, 1865, new	115⅞	....	115⅞	....	116⅞
5-20's, 1867	117¼	....	117¼	....	117¼
5-20's, 1868	117¼	....	117¾	....	117¾
10-40's	111½	....	111¼	....	111¼
10-40's, coupons	111½	....	111¾	....	111¾
Currency 6's	117¼	....	117¼	....	117⅜
New 5 per cent's	112¼	....	112¼	....	112⅝
Registered '67's	116⅞	....	116⅞	....	116⅞
Western Union Tel	79¼	79¼	79⅛	79⅛	79⅜
Pacific Mail	46⅜	46⅜	[illegible]	45⅞	46⅛
Merchants' Union Ex	....	[illegible]	....	18	....
Adams Express	....	109⅞	....	108¼	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	80⅛	....	....	....
American Express	....	60⅛	....	61¼	....
United States Exp's	....	65⅛	....	65	....
New York Central	100⅞	....	101	....	101
Erie	28	27¼	27⅜	....	27⅞
Michigan Central	....	....	....	75	....
Michigan Southern	78⅝	78⅞	78⅜	78¼	78⅜
Cleveland & Pitts'gh	....	87⅛	....	87½	....
Chicago & Northw'n	38⅛	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	38¼
Do. preferred	....	54	....	....	....
Rock Island	98⅛	98⅛	98	97⅞	....
St. Paul, common	32⅛	32⅞	32⅝	....	....
Do. preferred	....	52	....	....	....
Wabash, common	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31½	31½
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	91⅛	....
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅛	27⅛	27⅜	27⅛	....
Union Pacific	35⅛	35⅛	35½	35⅜	35⅜
Chicago & Alton	....	96	....	96	....
Boston, H & E	....	1⅜	....	1½	....
Hannibal & St. Joe	....	....	....	25⅛	....
Atlantic & Pacific pref'd	....	11⅛	....	....	....
C. C. & I. C	....	....	....	10¼	....
Tennessee, old	....	....	....	....	67
Do. new	....	....	....	....	67
S. Carolina, July	....	15¼	....	....	15
Missouri 6's	....	94⅛	....	....	94

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board as received by wire at noon to-day.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	51⅛	....
Pennsylvania Central, scrip	103¾	....
Reading	53¾	54
United Companies of N. J.	124¼	127½
Oil Creek, sales	7	....
Lehigh Valley, sales	61⅛	....
Central Transportation	....	43
Empire Transportation	53¾	....
P., C. & St. L. m'tge bonds	67⅛	67¾

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 14, 1874.

There is an average trade movement at present in nearly all classes of business. The volume of transactions for the fall trade does not appear to have increased as much as some of the more sanguine had expected. The trade partakes largely of the jobbing character, as retailers seem to be still adhering strictly to their policy of buying only for immediate wants. This feature of the fall business will doubtless operate to keep trade at a steady average, as the buyers who are purchasing so cautiously now will have to reenter the market and make new purchases to fill up their stocks.

The grain and breadstuffs market has gained in activity during the last few days, with a slight weakening in the prices of corn and oats. The receipts of all classes of grain have been very much increased, and now present a very large average. We note the arrival of the first invoices of buckwheat flour in this market. Wheat is now coming in large quantity, and of fine quality. Flour is active at about unchanged prices. The stock of grain in New York and Brooklyn warehouses is as follows:

	1874. Oct. 10.	1874. Oct. 3.	1873. Oct. 11.
Wheat, bush	2,165,359	2,085,887	1,214,149
Corn	1,994,309	1,889,084	2,228,634
Oats	492,188	230,823	519,797
Barley	10,269	10,299	5,241
Rye	18,314	18,314	43,059
Peas	399	399	[illegible]
Malt	144,852	121,698	153,625
Total grain	4,766,861	4,370,492	3,897,679

Country produce dealers complain somewhat of a dull trade, but the statistics show that a very large amount of produce has been handled during the last few days. The receipts have been quite large and, as prices generally are steady, it is fair to presume that there has been no accumulation of stock. Cheese is firm with an upward tendency although receipts have increased somewhat. Potatoes although coming in freely are steady at the recent advance. Butter continues firm with an inadequate supply of the best grades.

There is reported a good trade in provisions with prices on shoulders and lard a shade lower. Receipts are increasing but the stock is light.

The trade in groceries was rather quiet to-day, without change in quotations. Sugars have rather an easier tendency, and coffees are quiet.

The dry goods and general merchandise business during the past week, has been rather quiet, with a steady movement. The "hand to mouth" policy of the retail dealers is apparent in this line of trade, and dealers expect a steady though not very extensive business during the winter.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,677	Apples, bbls	251
Cheese, bxs	103	Corn, sks	1,369
Wheat, sks	160	Barley, sks	370
Rye, sks	635	Oats, sks	5,229
Butter, pkgs	25	Bacon, tcs	150
Potatoes, bush	2,144	Hay, bales	1,446
Peaches, crates	150		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	9,153	11,207	20,360
Apples, bbls	379	790	1,169
Cheese, boxes	648	1,915	2,563
Corn, sacks	3,112	6,541	9,653
Wheat, sacks	2,291	3,742	6,033
Barley, sacks	2,591	2,187	4,778
Rye, sacks	455	1,995	2,450
Oats, sacks	15,108	26,522	41,530
Butter, packages	219	177	396
Bacon, pcs	8,444	3,893	12,337
Bacon, tcs	430	1,397	1,827
Potatoes, bushels	12,591	12,548	25,139
Hay, bales	3,852	4,447	8,299
Ice, tons	146	90	236
Peaches, crates	426	509	935

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The market is quite active, with a somewhat easier feeling in corn, rye and oats. Receipts are quite liberal, being 161,110 bushels for the past two weeks.

Wheat—is coming in more freely, being 15,082 bushels for the past two weeks. The quality of the arrivals is fine. We saw a sample of a car load of very fine Pennsylvania red winter weighing 64 pounds to the bushel, which sold at $1 15. We quote choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat $1 35@1 38 ℔ bush; extra Michigan white, $1 22@1 25; Ohio do $1 18@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 10@1 15.

Corn—There were liberal transactions to-day at the basis of 90c per bushel for old high mixed; 87@88 for low-mixed; old ear is rather dull at 90c; new ear was weak at 65c in round lots, with liberal offerings at that figure, but was sold readily in a jobbing way at 70c; a job lot of new shelled corn sold at 70c per bushel. Receipts are liberal, being 24,133 bushels for the past two weeks.

Oats—There are very large receipts of oats during the past few days, and the receipts of the last two weeks foot up 103,825 bushels. The market was a shade lower, but it did not fall off as much as might be expected from the heavy imports. Quotations range from 60@61c per bushel for white; 58@59 for mixed. We learn of the purchase of two cars in the country which cost 59c laid down in Pittsburgh, but the bulk of the transactions were at our figures.

Barley—There have been steady receipts of this grain, amounting to 11,945 bushels during the past two weeks. The market is steady and unchanged. We quote at $1 10@1 15 per bushel.

Rye—There has been a considerable increase in receipts, which were 4,987 bushels for the past week, and 6,125 for the past two weeks. Prices are a little easier, and we quote at $1 00@1 05 per bushel.

Sales—We noted to-day the following sales of grain in round lots:

1 car Ohio white wheat	$1 19
1 car red winter wheat (outside sale)	1 16
1 car red winter wheat	1 15
1 car red winter wheat	1 15
2 cars barley	1 10
3 cars rye	1 00
2 cars shelled corn, old, high mixed	90
1 car shelled corn, old, high mixed	90
1 car ear corn, old prime yellow	90
1 car ear corn, new	65
½ car shelled corn, new	70
5 cars white oats	60
1 car white oats	61
1 car white oats	60½
2 cars white oats	60½

FLOUR—The market is tolerably active at unchanged quotations. The receipts for the last week are large, being 11,207 bbls; for the last two weeks 20,360 bbls. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: St. Louis $7 50@8 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $6 75@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter, old, $6 75@7 00; new do $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 25; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ℔ bbl. We note the appearance of the first invoices of buck wheat flour in this market, which is quoted at $5 00 ℔ cwt. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 ℔ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 80; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 30c off ℔ bbl.

HAY—Receipts are very large, being 1,446 bales yesterday, and 8,299 bales for the past two weeks. The market under the influence of these receipts is weak and lower. We note the sale of 1 car of timothy at $21 00; 2 cars do at $20 00. We quote prime timothy baled at $20 00@21 00 ℔ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $18 00@19 00; inferior $16 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $22 00@23 00. There has been a liberal supply of loose hay on the Allegheny market. Choice No. 1 timothy sold at $25 00@26 00; No. 2, $23 00@24 00; second growth clover hay $21 00@22 00; inferior $17 00@20 00.

MILL FEED—The market is rather quiet. Bran is steady at $1 12@1 15 ℔ cwt; shorts at $1 25@1 30 ℔ cwt; middlings $1 50@1 60 ℔ cwt; chopped feed, $1 50@1 60 ℔ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ℔ cwt.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

GROCERIES—There is very little quotable alteration in the prices of groceries. Trade is rather quiet. Coffees are steady, and sugars have an easier feeling under advices of a slight lowering in the Eastern markets. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	℔ ℔.	Imperial	50c@$1 00
Fancy	24½c	Japan	55c@ 1 00
Choice	23½c	Oolong	25c@ 85c
Prime	22 c	Fancy	$1 00
Good	20 c	Souchong	25c@ 85c
Java	33 c	*Molasses.*	℔ gall.
Roasted Coffees.		Strictly ch'ce N O	85c
Rio, in papers	26 c	Good	83c
Rio, in bulk	25½c	Prime	85c
Java	37 c	Demerara	65@70c
Sugars.		*Syrups.*	
Standard A	11⅛c	Ex. white drips	75c
Standard B	11⅛c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard extra C	11 c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard hards	11⅝c	*Rice.*	
Franklin extra C	10⅝c	Choice Carolina	9c
American extra C	9⅞c	Patna	8@8½c
Atlantic C	9⅝c	Rangoon	7½c
Cuba	9c	*Raisins.*	
Porto Rico	9½@10½c	Layers, ℔ bx	$3 40
Teas.		Valentia, ℔ ℔	@12 c
Young Hyson	50c@$1 00	Currants	7½@ 8 c
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	Prunes	13 @13½c

CANNED GOODS—There continues to be an active trade, with quotations not materially changed, as follows:

Fruits in Syrups.		2 ℔s Falm'th corn	2 00
2½ ℔s California Apricots, ℔ doz	$4 75	3 ℔s golden pumpkins	2 25
2 ℔s blackberries	1 75	2 ℔s green peas	1 75
2 ℔s blue berries	2 25	2 ℔s marrowfat peas	2 00
2 ℔s red cherries	2 00	2 ℔s small peas	2 25
2 ℔s white cherries	2 50	2 ℔s tomatoes	1 65
2 ℔s grapes	1 75	3 ℔s do	2 00
2 ℔s gooseberries	1 75	*Oysters, Salmon, &c.*	
2 ℔s damson plums	2 00	1 ℔ California salmon	2 50
2 ℔s green gages	2 50	2 ℔s do do	4 00
2 ℔s peaches	2 50	1 ℔ spiced salmon	3 25
3 ℔s peaches	3 50	2 ℔s do do	6 00
3 ℔s peaches extra	3 75	1 ℔ cove oysters full	1 15
2 ℔s Cal. Bartlett pears	4 75	2 ℔s do do	2 00
2 ℔s Bartlett pears	2 50	1 ℔ do light	85
2 ℔s pears	2 00	2 ℔s do light	1 65
2 ℔s pine apples	2 50	1 ℔ spiced oysters lunch	1 50
2 ℔s raspberries	2 50	2 ℔s do	2 50
2 ℔s strawberries	2 50	1 ℔ clams	2 25
Vegetables.		2 ℔s do	2 75
3 ℔s asparagus	4 50	1 ℔ lobsters	2 15
2 ℔s lima beans	2 25	2 ℔s do	3 15
2 ℔s string beans	1 50		
2 ℔s Winslow's green corn	2 60		
2 ℔s Yarm'th corn	2 60		
2 ℔s Baltim're corn	2 00		

TOBACCO—The market is strong and prices are steadily maintained, as follows:

Spun roll	57@60	Rough & Ready	65@85
Navy	52@55	Fine Cut Plug	70@80
Tens	54@57	Fine Cut	55@80
Quarters	54@57	Cut and Dry	30@40
Louisville Navy	57@60	Scotch Snuff	65@73
Louisville Cav	57@60	Black Snuff	65@75
Virginia Navy	50@57	Six Twist	[illegible]
Virginia Tens	50@57	Cigars—	
Virginia Cav	50@57	Penn'a Seed	[illegible]@40
Double Thick	52@60	Connecticut	[illegible]@20
Flounders	60@82	Seed & Havana	25@30
Bright Pounds	60@82	Havana	30@60
			60@152

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There is a marked increase in the receipts, 1,[illegible] have been received during the past week, the aggregate of the past two weeks, being 12,337 pieces and 1,823 tierces. Prices on shoulders and lard are about ⅛c lower than our previous quotations. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ℔ ℔, 14½c; plain do 15c; shoulders plain s. c., ℔ ℔, 11c; breakfast bacon, clear 16½; dried beef, canvassed ℔ ℔ [illegible]; beef tongues ℔ doz, $6 50@7 [illegible]; bacon shoulders, ℔ ℔, 10c; rib sides, do, [illegible]; clear rib sides, do, 15½c; clear sides, do, 16c; mess pork, ℔ bbl, $[illegible] 00; prime lard, refined, for summer use, in tcs, 15½c; ½ bbls do 16c; buckets, do 16½c; in 3-℔ caddies do, 17c; in 5-℔ caddies do, 16¾c; in 5-℔ pails, do 18c; in 3-℔ pails, do 17½c; in 6-℔ do, 17¼c.

FISH—There is a steady trade at slightly easier prices for new codfish. We quote as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ℔ bbl	$23 00	New No. 3	$10 00
No. 1 mess do	21 00	Georges codfish, medium, ℔ 100	6 00
Extra No. 1 shore	21 00	Lake trout	6 50
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	Whitefish	6 50
No. 1 bay	14 00	Lake herring	4 35
Extra No. 2	13 00	Labrador herring	9 00
No. 2 bay	12 00		

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12½c ℔ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, winter strained, $1 10@1 12 ℔ gal; summer do $1 05@1 07. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7½@8c ℔ ℔ for choice, and 7@7½c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—We quote at $2 00@2 50 ℔ bbl for choice; $1 25@1 75 for common. Receipts 1,169 bbls for the past two weeks.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are 65@70c ℔ gal.

BUTTER—The market is steady for choice grades, of which there is an inadequate supply. The receipts continue light. We quote choice at 33@35c ℔ ℔; medium 25@30c; poor to common grades are quoted at 18@22c.

BEANS—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 40@2 50; medium $2 25@2 30; fair to good $2 10@2 20.

BEESWAX—Prime is quoted at 31@33c ℔ ℔ wholesale; 35c in a jobbing way.

CHEESE—There is a very steady market with a strong feeling. The past week's receipts are 1,915 boxs which is a decided increase. Quotations are as follows: New York Goshen 16½@17c ℔ ℔; Ohio factory 16c; Sweitzer 17@18c.

CHESTNUTS—The market is a shade lower. We note sales at $4 00@4 50 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Eastern are dull at $9 00@10 00 ℔ bbl; Western $13 00@14 00 ℔ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7@8c ℔ ℔; dried blackberries 15c ℔ ℔.

EGGS—The market is steady. We quote at 23@24c ℔ doz for strictly fresh.

GRAPES—We quote at 3@1c ℔ ℔ wholesale.

HOMINY—The market rules at $5 00 ℔ bbl.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, 62@65c for round lots; 68@72c in a jobbing way; No. 2, ℔ ℔, 20@50c, as to quality.

HOPS—We quote 1874's 45@50c; 1873's 30@35c; olds 15@20c.

HONEY—Clover 35c ℔ ℔; buckwheat blossom 25c ℔ ℔.

ONIONS—Silverskins are quoted at $4 00 per bbl in a jobbing way.

PICKLES—Medium are quoted at $9 00 ℔ bbl; $5 00 ℔ half bbl.

POTATOES—Notwithstanding the heavy receipts, 25,139 bushels for the two weeks ending to-day, the market is steady at the recent advance. We note the sale of one car early potatoes on track at 34c. We quote at 90@95c per bushel for car lots on track. Sales have been made at $1 00@1 05 from store.

POULTRY—We quote spring chickens at 50c ℔ pair; old, 60c ℔ pair.

PEAS—We quote green peas at $2 00 ℔ bushel.

QUINCES—The market is active and prices are advanced. We quote at $6 00@6 50 per bbl.

SEEDS—We quote timothy in round lots at $2 90@2 95 ℔ bush; in a jobbing way, $2 95@3 00. Flax seed is quiet at about $1 10 ℔ bush; clover seed is nominally $7 00 per bushel.

SWEET POTATOES—Are in large supply and a shade lower. We quote Jerseys at $4 00@4 50; Baltimores $3 00@3 50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—X $9 00 ℔ barrel; XX $10 00 ℔ barrel; India ale $11 00 ℔ barrel; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; barrels, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 63 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75. William Younger's India pale ale, in cases of 8 dozen bottles, $2 75@3 00 ℔ dozen; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ℔ dozen; Guinness stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ℔ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $2 75 ℔ dozen; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ℔ dozen.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is steady. We quote alcohol at $2 05@2 25 ℔ gall. Highwines are somewhat easier at $1 07@1 09 ℔ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined, 4@4½c ℔ ℔; test; common 3@3½c; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; potash 9c; pearl ash 10c. The market is very quiet.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75@2 00 ℔ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ℔ dozen.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ¼ ℔ cans $1 50 ℔ doz; ½ ℔ cans $3 00; 1 ℔ cans $5 50; 5 ℔ cans $26 00; 10 ℔ boxes 40c ℔ ℔. Market steady and demand good.

COTTON GOODS—Anchor A Brown cottons 10½c; Eagle 10½c; Idaho 10c; Duquesne 9½c; Magnolia 8½c; Penn Mill A No. 1, 4-4 sheeting 10½c; Nonatook 10c; Pittsburgh family 9½c; Juniata B fine 9c; Penn Mill 2-bush bags 33c; do 2½, 40c; do 3-bush bags 48c; white carpet chain 31c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c. The market is active.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ℔ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ℔ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 50@4 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $7 75@8 00 for best quality; second quality $4 50@7 75.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 12c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½@10c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c ℔ ℔.

PAPERS—Baling papers 4@8c ℔ ℔, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; hardware papers 6@12c; bag wrapping 4½@4¾c; felt papers 4@4½c; straw news 9@11c; rag news 12½@13c; book papers 15@18c ℔ ℔.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $6 00 ℔ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ℔ ℔; and woolen at 3½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ℔ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

The market for crude oil was quiet and prices were not materially changed. Refined oil is reported stronger in the Eastern markets, but there is not much change either in prices or in the condition of the market.

CRUDE.

The market continues quiet at about the same prices as those noted yesterday. Spot oil, irrespective of pipe, for immediate shipment, is quoted at 95@97½c on the cars; United at wells 70@73½c; Union do 70c. Sales are reported as follows from

PARKERS:

5,000 bbls, United, at wells	70 c
5,000 bbls, United, at wells	71½c
5,000 bbls, United, at wells	72½c
5,000 bbls, United, at wells	73½c
5,000 bbls, Union, at wells	70 c
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment	95 c
1,000 bbls, immediate shipment	97½c

REFINED.

The market for refined is steady and unchanged. There is a little more strength in the markets for Eastern deliveries, but there is no quotable alteration in prices. We quote at 9⅝@9⅞c on board the cars. Shipments by the Connellsville road are steadily increasing.

New York—Refined for early delivery is quoted at 12c.

Philadelphia—Refined spot is quoted 11⅝c; October delivery 12c.

OIL BARRELS

are unchanged at $1 45 for city make; $1 30@1 35 for country do.

TITUSVILLE, October 14.—The *Courier* says: The market presents no particular activity. Prices remain unchanged. Sales:

2,000 bbls, upper road, spot	$1 02½
1,000 bbls, upper road, spot	1 00
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	67½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	70
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	73¾
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	72½
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, at wells	71¼
1,000 bbls, Parker's, United, pipage paid	95
2,000 bbls, Parker's, United, pipage paid	97½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, Union, at wells	70
3,000 bbls, Parker's, outside liven, at wells	67½

NEW YORK, October 14.—Closing 13.—The market for petroleum has reacted a trifle from the late decline, with rather more inquiry from shippers, and no sellers unless at an advance. Crude in bulk is quoted 5½c; refined 12c, with sales of 8,000 bbls at 12c; cases 17¼@17½c for shipment; naptha 10½c for city. Philadelphia delivery—the market is stronger, with sales of 5,000 bbls of refined, deliverable by October 20, at 11½c, and 5,000 bbls for spot delivery at 11½c; quoted, prompt delivery, 11⅝@11⅝c.

OIL CITY, October 14.—The market is quiet at $1 00.

TITUSVILLE, October 14.—The market is dull; nominally $1 00@1 02½.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 14.—The market is quiet at [illegible]

TIDIOUTE, October 14.—The market is dull at 70c bid at wells.

ROUSEVILLE, October 14.—The market is dull and quiet at 50c.

PARKERS, October 14.—United at wells 72@73½c; immediate shipment 97½c, with nothing doing yet.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—The market is quiet: S. W. 11¾c; crude 5¾c; cases 16¾c; sales none. Futures—October 12c.

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 10.—The market is quiet, and we have no transaction to report. Consumers are holding off in the expectation of forcing concessions from holders; prices are steady at our quoted rates. The following is from Emmet Wells' Circular of 9th inst:

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	5,113
Total receipts since September 1, 1874	9,12[illegible]
Total receipts for same period, 1873	2,75[illegible]
Exports for the week	895
Total exports since September 1, 1874	3,325

Exports from New York, from January 1, to September 30—

	1874.	1873.
Hops, bales	4,310	6,73[illegible]

The Cooperstown *Journal* of 8th inst., says: Regular dealers who have customers to supply all through the season, and capital to operate with, are taking up all the good to prime hops offering at 38@40c, and fine lots bring 41@42c. There are growers who are holding for 45c, believing that they run no risk, as prices are not likely to recede.

CALIFORNIA HOPS.—The San Francisco *Commercial Herald*, October 1, says: Shipments East are continued, being for the most part crop parcels purchased some time since before the rise. We note a shipment at New York of 80 bales overland for this coast. Present price 30@32½c. The San Francisco *Call*, October 2, says: The greater portion of the California hop crop has now been received. The arrivals thus far aggregate 2,340 bales, and probably nearly enough have been shipped overland from the interior to bring the total up to 3,000 bales. The crop is estimated by some authorities at 4,000 bales, which, if correct, leaves 1,000 bales more to be reported. A large portion of those received here have been shipped East, and holders are very firm.

PHILADELPHIA.

October 10.—There has been more inquiry, notwithstanding larger receipts, and holders are firm in the face of large exports. Advices from the interior report the bulk of the crop as having passed out of the growers' hands. We quote:

Americans, 1874	40@45c
Americans, 1872, 1873	[illegible]@30c
Olds, all growths	[illegible]@12c
Foreign, 1873	18@25c
California, 1873	20@30c

Gloucester Fish Market.

[For the week ending October 9.]

Codfish—The market for [illegible] Grand Bank has been [illegible] both Georges and week, with an advance [illegible] quite active the past [illegible] quotations. We quote last [illegible] on last week's quota[illegible] ℔ qtl., now held at [illegible] sales of Georges at $5 37½; [illegible] $5 50; Grand Bank $5 12½@5 25. The stock [illegible] exceeding light of both Bank and Georges is [illegible] the advance [illegible] for the season, and a still further [illegible] is anticipated.

Mackerel—Sales the [illegible] Shore continue in light receipt, and $9 [illegible] past week at $12 50@13 00 for No. 1, at $10 00 for No. 1 and $8 50 for No. 2. Bay are scarce and selling [illegible]

[illegible] Halibut—Very scarce and wanted. But [illegible] small fare of Grand Bank has arrived this week, which was sold at $12 00 ℔ cwt. for white and $8 00 for gray. Georges $13 00 ℔ cwt.

Smoked Halibut—11c ℔ ℔.

Oil—Cod 60c ℔ gallon.—*Cape Ann Adv.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 14, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, unsettled and lower; No. 1 spring 95@96c; No. 2, 88½c spot or seller October; 88½c seller November; No. 3, 84½c; rejected 80@80½c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 73½c spot; 73½c seller October; 70c bid seller November; 68½c seller the year; rejected 70c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 47½c bid spot; 47½c bid seller October; 46c seller November; 45@45½c seller the year; rejected 44@44½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 2, 82@83c. Barley dull; No. 2 unsettled at $1 05½@1 08 spot.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined; $20 25@20 50 spot; $17 27½ seller the year. Lard dull but unchanged; 14c spot; 11½c seller the year. Bulkmeats dull and lower; shoulders 7½c; short rib middles 10½c.

HIGHWINES—Whisky lower at $1 00.

LATEST—On call Board this afternoon wheat closed steady at 89c seller October or November. Corn firm at 74c seller October; 70½c seller November. Oats 47½c spot.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Cotton easier; sales 1,743 bales; middling uplands 15½c; Orleans 15⅞c. Futures closed easy; sales 24,500 bales. Flour in moderate demand and unchanged. Receipts 9,000 barrels. Wheat steady with less doing: No. 3 Milwaukee $1 05; No. 2 Chicago $1 06@1 08½; No. 2 Northwestern $1 07@1 08; new No. 2 Milwaukee $1 12@1 13; No. 1 spring $1 18@1 22. Receipts 43,000 bushels. Rye quiet at 96c@$1 02. Barley dull. Corn lower and less active; Western mixed 62½@83½c; high mixed and yellow Western 83@84c. Receipts 18,000 bushels. Oats dull and lower; mixed Western 61@62c; white 61@65c. Hay firm at 60@65c. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm at 18½c. Sugar, molasses and rice unchanged. Petroleum firm: crude 5¾c. Refined 12½c. Rosin firm at $2 45. Beef quiet. Cutmeats steady at 11½@12c. Middles steady at 11@11½c. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese firm; common to prime 12½@15½c. Whisky lower at $1 05@1 05½.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, October 12.—Beeves—Receipts 5,560 head, making 10,660 head for the week, against 9,850 head last week. Demand fair for good, dull for common; prices not materially changed: two car loads of fancy steers sold: at $13 25@13 50; otherwise the range was $8 00@13 00 for native steers $9 00@9 75 for Texans.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 7,860 head, making 32,025 head for the week, against 30,840 head last week. Demand fair and market about steady; $4 50@6 25 for sheep; $6 25@8 00 for lambs.

Swine—Receipts yesterday and to-day 14,860 head, making 37,420 head for the week against 38,780 last week. Live slow at $5 75@6 50. dressed quiet at $8 25@8 50.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—Cloverseed in fair demand at 10@10½c ℔ ℔; timothy $2 80@3 00; flaxseed is $1 90. Flour less active but steady; superfine $3 25@3 75; extra $4 00@4 75. Wheat quiet but steady; red $1 19@1 21; amber $1 22. Rye scarce; held at $1 08. Corn declined 2c; mixed Western 98c. Oats firmer; white 62@65c; mixed 60c. Provisions weak. Pork $23 00@23 00. Beef hams 22c; smoked hams 14@15c; sides 14½@15½c. Petroleum—refined 11½@11⅝c; crude unchanged. Butter easier; western prime 32@34c; fair to good 25@28c; choice Western rolls 35@37c. Cheese firm; Western prime 14¾@15½c. Eggs strong; Western 28c. Whisky offered at $1 05.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 14.—Flour quiet, steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red and amber Western $1 23; No. 2 do $1 21 19½@1 22. Corn dull at 96c. Oats firmer; mixed Western 60c; white 62@63c. Rye quiet at $1 00@1 05. Hay unchanged. Provisions heavy and depressed. Pork dull at $22 50. Bacon—shoulders 9c; clear rib 14c. Sugar cured hams 14@15c. Lard—refined 15c. Butter easier under increased receipts at 35@37c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Coffee dull, nominal and unchanged. Whisky dull and unsettled at $1 06@1 06½.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, October 14.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour quiet at $4 50@8 00. Corn firm at 97c@$1 00. Lard firm at 15¼@15½. Bacon firm at 8¾@9@14¼c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 14, 1874.

REMARKS.—Going back to Monday, which is always a dull day in the cattle trade, caused by the fact that the great bulk of the local butchers in this region buy their slaughtering stock in the Allegheny yards on the same day. There were few buyers on hand until Tuesday morning, when they commenced to put in an appearance, and as the "run" at that time was anticipated to be small, trade became brisk without, however, any advance on last week's prices. The tone of the market was decidedly better than at the close on Saturday, and shippers were firm in their views and did not seem disposed to make any concessions in prices, believing that all the indications pointed to higher rates, particularly for good cattle, which, they alleged, would not arrive in sufficient numbers to meet the demand during the latter part of the week.

There was a large number of local and Eastern buyers in the market to-day, but they did not seem disposed to take hold freely, hence sales up to noon to-day were not up to the usual average. But as the stocks in the pens is not large and of fair quality, the closing of week's sales may turn out to be heavy.

In the absence of "grumbling," we are led to infer that the market was generally satisfactory.

Stock Weighed.

From the books of the weighmaster we copy the following as the number of stock weighed for the week ending Wednesday, October 14:

CATTLE.

Thursday	1,068	Monday	29
Friday	200	Tuesday	2,490
Saturday	150	Wednesday	2,700
Total this week			4,275
Total last week			3,585

HOGS.

Thursday	3,982	Monday	3,023
Friday	3,510	Tuesday	2,499
Saturday	1,730	Wednesday	2,700
Total this week			17,444
Total last week			20,159

SHEEP.

Thursday	610	Monday	713
Friday	392	Tuesday	8,072
Saturday	186	Wednesday	6,000
Total this week			15,973
Total last week			16,925

Stock Arrivals.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	1,201	4,450	700
Friday	1,513	3,850	600
Saturday	1,041	2,275	1,400
Sunday	629	4,453	1,500
Monday	833	1,350	1,800
Tuesday	1,313	3,587	9,300
Wednesday	1,700	5,125	5,200
Totals	7,490	25,093	20,400
Last week	6,489	38,835	16,700

SALES AND PURCHASES.

CATTLE.

The following comprise the sales of cattle, hogs and sheep for the week ending Wednesday, noon, October 14:

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	19,670	$5 25	16	16,189	$7 05
16	18,680	4 75	22	10,740	4 20
18	19,830	4 80	17	21,110	5 65
16	20,750	5 60	34	39,510	5 10
22	17,860	3 75	20	19,540	4 25
5	5,490	4 75	24	31,530	4 10
66	9,328	5 40	17	19,870	4 75
1	1,870	4 75	24	17,200	3 60
16	17,000	4 00	24	24,420	4 00
28	20,370	2 85	44	36,230	3 15
25	20,590	3 00	35	18,890	3 25
18	20,630	5 12	18	21,340	5 50
9 bulls	9,560	3 00	2	21,340	3 85
17	16,630	3 85			

HEDGES HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
22	16,240	$3 20	16	15,300	$4 00
51	59,740	5 40	5	4,970	3 00
20	19,720	4 37	22	21,850	4 87
16	15,250	3 75	27	20,650	3 20
4	3,850	3 75	21	20,710	4 40
12	13,540	4 35	11	15,190	6 50
16	17,200	4 35	2	2,470	4 75
88	95,230	4 35	24	20,860	4 25
6	6,270	4 35	24	21,330	4 00
44	39,460	3 50	21	14,260	3 30
46	40,030	3 50	18	23,380	4 50
20	20,350	3 60	15	16,310	5 40
25	20,500	2 90	17	19,260	4 80
43	40,090	3 50	18	20,640	3 87
17	19,970	4 00	17	22,380	5 90
17	17,040	3 87	27	18,440	2 75
3	3,120	3 87	2	2,530	3 50
25	20,850	3 60	20	22,350	5 37

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	18,990	$5 45	2	1,760	$3 50
57	56,820	3 60	15 cows per h'd		40 00
22	19,280	3 05	5	5,170	3 75
23	21,240	3 75	20	18,000	3 85
17	45,010	3 05	38	43,550	5 30

ENSIGN NEWTON SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
17	16,200	$3 00	18	14,700	$3 75
20	18,780	4 50	3 bulls	2,090	2 55
1 bull	1,600	3 50	20	18,950	4 62
23	22,710	5 12	22	20,350	3 70
23	18,800	4 20	3	3,060	5 00
2 cows per h'd		40 00	17	18,960	5 00
25	24,850	4 85	10	12,620	3 62
15	15,670	5 00	1	740	3 00
6 bulls	5,080	2 60	22	17,370	3 40
11	10,020	4 15	8	9,590	3 25
3	2,440	3 65	13	11,580	4 80
2 cows per h'd		40 00	21	14,260	3 30

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
3	4,140	$6 75	31	38,345	$5 25
1	1,175	4 00	16	18,130	5 00
2	2,310	4 00	7	7,910	4 00
12	11,700	4 00	19	18,640	4 50
69	88,070	5 87	20	18,850	5 00
4	3,660	4 60	20	18,160	4 15
17	21,340	5 37	55	41,780	3 70
22	20,770	3 90	16	14,870	3 30
21	21,130	3 75	3	2,370	3 30
22	20,340	3 15	14	12,930	3 00
58	51,760	3 62	17	21,910	5 75
6	5,440	3 75	2	2,550	3 40
45	54,730	5 50	4	4,190	3 80
15	15,930	4 75	18	16,330	4 32
3	3,630	5 00	2	2,210	4 00
2 bulls	3,040	3 50	1	1,080	3 75
20	19,860	4 80	18	20,590	3 25
17	20,910	5 25	20	17,850	3 50
42	42,900	4 10	20	28,790	3 40
4	5,100	5 50	14	16,910	5 50
22	18,200	3 00	3	3,520	3 37
16	16,230	4 70	3	2,250	3 75
20	17,590	3 25	18	19,260	4 50
21	18,330	4 00	27	29,410	4 75
3	2,860	5 00	22	18,000	3 45
2	1,700	3 00	40	40,700	4 10
64	81,660	2 75	16	18,930	4 75
20	20,440	4 50	18	20,440	4 75
5	8,350	4 45	4	4,710	4 37
3	2,890	3 30			

Hogs.

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
14	3,640	$6 85	23	[illegible]	$5 85
97	17,530	6 15	110	[illegible]	6 15
152	25,300	6 00	135	25,900	6 20
93	19,800	6 00	22	4,790	6 75
58	13,800	6 25	104	22,970	6 30
154	22,000	5 10	161	21,490	5 25
32	6,150	5 25	37	6,440	5 25
57	10,060	5 90	[illegible]	6,270	5 25
10	2,650	5 00	58	15,870	7 60
19	4,880	[illegible]	68	13,290	6 25
102	33,580	[illegible]	84	16,480	6 40
26	21,140	5 70	50	11,880	6 30
39	4,720	6 25			

HEDGES HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
23	2,950	$6 60	32	6,100	$6 20
[illegible]	[illegible]	7 25	10	1,700	6 25
[illegible]	[illegible]	6 15	16	3,500	6 40
40	11,940	7 12	134	22,210	5 85
14	23,750	6 25	74	16,710	6 20
15	5,040	5 75	17	2,535	6 50
[illegible]	23,580	3 90	5	925	7 00
17	3,470	6 50	13	2,230	5 75
8	1,400	6 50	30	7,800	6 25
45	11,580	7 37	21	4,950	7 00
48	9,790	6 20	45	11,560	7 35
125	73,010	5 90	16	2,680	6 25
[illegible]	15,080	5 40	15	3,560	7 35
131	73,130	5 75	43	8,506	6 00
10	2,680	6 25	111	18,420	5 70
16	6,300	6 12	78	11,350	5 75
23	6,970	7 00	34	8,640	7 65
15	3,560	7 25	75	14,200	6 10
41	4,760	6 20	85	18,150	6 25
90	23,510	7 70	13	3,820	7 50
52	11,500	6 30	16	3,240	6 40
2	370	7 00	12	3,410	5 60
3	1,130	6 12	8	2,530	5 50
15	3,035	6 50	110	20,300	6 00
23	4,830	....	40	10,850	7 25
60	5,070	4 62	28	5,850	6 75
50	7,890	5 62	32	5,670	6 00
24	7,500	6 50	46	11,300	*7 00
18	3,920	6 75	33	6,260	5 75

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
62	16,740	$7 05	16	2,720	$5 50
41	10,720	6 90	44	11,560	6 40
21	2,670	6 00	55	13,880	6 90
58	19,590	7 30	105	22,420	6 30
43	11,740	6 90	32	8,120	6 90
40	9,400	6 15	1	330	6 25
88	17,200	6 00	101	18,700	6 00
2	610	5 00	31	8,180	7 00
117	24,210	6 00	68	14,870	6 10
36	8,680	6 25	21	5,390	7 20
75	21,710	7 40	10	2,770	6 40
52	11,450	6 10	46	12,020	7 00
44	11,640	6 20	45	13,270	7 10
15	3,490	6 50	133	23,990	6 20
175	24,630	6 25	120	21,740	5 85
150	34,670	5 60	140	22,630	5 60
140	20,300	5 35	46	12,840	7 40
62	14,530	6 25	3	825	4 75
2	550	5 00	17	2,300	5 35
[illegible]	12,090	7 85	34	9,380	6 50
54	15,040	8 00	71	18,220	8 00
47	11,260	6 50	138	22,180	6 00
117	24,200	6 40	1	430	6 00
90	21,390	6 40	113	18,270	6 25
66	9,325	5 40	78	12,620	5 65
2	285	5 40	50	12,500	6 75
57	13,390	6 60	5	1,140	6 75
406	69,380	6 00	67	11,320	5 65
1	275	5 00	21	20,060	4 50
123	22,070	6 10	2	560	5 00
120	21,920	6 10	93	23,540	6 45
100	26,670	7 50	128	23,480	6 25
41	10,600	6 40	132	22,190	5 90
[illegible]	20,390	6 75	1	390	5 00
1	460	3 50	62	14,030	6 25
50	31,310	6 60	1	190	4 50
2	15,650	7 40	296	83,940	7 50
55	14,350	6 25	86	17,840	6 12
2	830	4 00	16	1,770	6 13

VOETTER & BRAINARD BOUGHT.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
44	11,560	$6 40	68	18,530	$6 25
101	13,090	6 35	40	12,930	7 12
17	5,200	7 12	65	20,370	6 30
8	2,250	7 00	22	5,400	7 00
21	2,670	6 00	101	25,250	6 25
90	31,500	5 75	10	1,220	6 00
57	10,060	5 90	39	6,270	5 25
3	460	5 25	37	6,440	5 25
3	580	5 25	161	24,490	5 25
154	22,090	5 10	10	1,650	5 00
29	5,570	5 25	142	43,769	....
74	22,830	....	82	23,130	....
43	8,590	6 00	78	11,350	5 75
75	14,200	6 10	13	1,640	5 50
175	46,100	7 25	34	8,640	7 65
13	3,820	7 50	406	69,380	6 00
71	24,700	....	19	1,160	6 12
16	1,770	6 12	12	1,290	5 75

ENSIGN NEWTON SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	3,170	$5 63	53	10,240	$6 15
16	3,690	6 50	93	26,000	5 75
39	8,640	6 50	52	13,390	7 00

H. G. IMHOFF & CO. BOUGHT.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	5,290	$7 25	12	3,590	$7 25
62	16,740	7 05	49	12,750	7 15
110	21,560	6 20	105	22,420	6 30
102	22,720	6 40	41	10,720	6 90
55	13,880	6 90	47	12,770	7 00
52	12,660	6 90	29	6,560	7 00
46	12,290	7 00	21	5,590	7 20
45	13,270	7 10	33	8,740	7 20
23	5,610	7 20	55	15,810	7 25
52	12,410	7 25	37	10,880	7 30
90	23,510	7 70	125	34,169	8 00
40	12,090	7 85	90	24,290	7 85
48	12,900	7 75	40	9,420	7 00
93	24,890	7 50	7	1,780	7 50
75	20,970	7 50	4	1,180	7 50
96	25,690	7 15			

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
56	15,070	$6 10	54	9,670	$5 75
50	12,670	6 10	107	23,890	6 30
63	[illegible]	6 00	126	23,470	6 10
33	8,740	7 20	82	14,120	6 00
59	11,320	5 50	143	17,370	4 25
75	9,110	3 50	43	10,280	6 87
61	11,950	6 10	96	26,450	7 60
97	26,070	7 50	77	17,160	6 15
36	9,440	7 25	147	22,720	5 75
145	40,860	8 00	57	14,390	6 40
79	21,440	7 75	10	2,740	7 25
41	6,710	6 50	175	46,100	7 25
21	4,930	7 00	50	11,590	6 90
90	24,290	7 85	71	13,810	6 00
35	6,850	6 00	63	12,090	6 00
68	19,680	7 50	40	9,590	6 50
79	20,970	7 40	52	12,080	6 70

Sheep.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
87	8,690	$5 25	36	3,170	$4 65
198	15,850	4 50	5 stags, ℔ h'd		2 50
201	15,690	4 25	150	13,900	4 50
4 bucks ℔ h'd		2 50	22	1,500	5 75
15	708	5 00	55 lambs	3,090	5 12
154	13,470	4 80	202	16,880	4 32
202	15,650	4 15	178	17,070	4 00
226	16,010	3 60	99 on foot		1 45
187	16,330	4 62	7 bucks ℔ h'd		4 00
339	31,530	4 50	197	17,260	4 40

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
105	9,600	$4 62	74	5,410	$3 70
343	31,280	4 80	293	16,270	4 37
100	7,520	4 00	104	7,890	4 12
100 ℔ head		2 60	214	18,339	4 85
183	14,890	4 64	1[illegible]	14,060	4 85
202	15,880	4 12			

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
362	33,610	$5 00	219	15,970	$4 00
133	11,490	4 10	377	35,130	5 00
[illegible]	1,140	5 12	87	6,200	4 00
86	6,730	3 25	170	13,490	4 00
202	15,390	3 45	8	400	4 50
268	15,990	3 30	84	6,550	3 90
54	4,630	4 25	165	16,470	5 00
173	16,040	4 60	115	7,460	3 62
96	8,230	4 50			

E. ERISMAN BOUGHT.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
230	18,890	$4 65	100	6,870	$4 62
196	16,830	4 90	344	29,910	4 62
202	17,550	4 75	36	3,170	4 65
87	8,620	5 25	209	16,790	4 70
228	17,220	4 65	375	32,590	4 50
198	15,800	4 50	362	33,610	5 00
170	15,040	5 05	168	16,550	5 37
92	7,610	4 50	508	45,770	4 75
329	31,510	5 00	377	35,130	5 00
343	31,260	4 80	186	16,610	4 62
154	13,470	4 80	339	31,530	4 50
124	13,660	5 40	49	5,080	5 12
33	2,900	4 50	148	14,930	6 00
203	16,270	4 57	81	7,060	4 75
81	7,960	4 75	204	16,750	4 70
227	20,470	4 30	55 lambs	3,030	5 50
28 lambs	1,870	6 00	89 lambs	4,340	4 75
100 lambs	6,870	6 00	33 lambs	1,790	5 35
118 lambs	7,110	5 85	22 lambs	1,500	5 75

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
375	32,590	$4 50	186	16,750	$4 75
108	14,550	5 37	182	16,130	3 05
93	7,320	4 30	145	10,750	3 62
5 bucks		2 50	384	30,820	4 30
4 bucks		3 00	105	7,760	4 10
203	14,870	3 70	201	14,350	3 55
71	5,980	4 75	191	13,660	3 75
104	8,240	4 20	77	5,650	3 75
173 ℔ head		2 25	185	18,450	4 60

ENSIGN NEWTON SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
90	9,720	$5 35	104	7,210	$4 25
218	16,150	4 00	76	5,890	4 85
16	1,520	4 75	26	1,680	5 75
169	18,005	5 00	94	7,690	4 30
185	18,450	4 50	2 bucks		5 00
171	17,250	5 15			

Sadler, Havens & Co.

report the following as the ruling of the live stock market this week: Monday is always a dull day in the cattle trade, and this week has been no exception, but the Tuesday morning trains brought the regular country buyers and some new ones, which livened up trade, and there was quite a brisk business done. The run of light cattle and stockers was heavy, but the better grades of cattle were not in excess of the demand. While there was a weak feeling in the former class, the latter were firmer in price, but there was no change in prices from last week. At this writing the pens are pretty well cleaned out, but there are advices of some good cattle that will be in to-night. Texans have been selling at the same prices as last week, with plenty on the market. Bulls are in demand now for still feeding. There is a fair demand for good milch cows, and for such good prices can be obtained. Veal calves are worth from 6 to 6¼c. We do not change our quotations from last week:

Choice prime, 1,400 ℔s	$6 50
Choice prime, 1,300 ℔s	6 00@6 25
Choice prime, 1,200 ℔s	5 60@5 75
Choice prime, 1,100 ℔s	4 75@5 00
Choice prime, 1,000 ℔s	4 25@4 50
Texans	2 50@3 25
Bulls	2 50@3 25
Cows and heifers	2 00@3 00

Hogs.

The hog market has been very fluctuating since our last report; prices were off fully 75c ℔ 100 ℔s, but on Monday the supply on the market was very light, and Philadelphia hogs were sold as high as 8c. This price did not last, however, as on Tuesday they dropped to 7½c, which is the price for them now. Yorkers have not fluctuated so much as Philadelphia hogs, as the supply of that kind was much larger than of the better class of hogs. We think, then, the prospects are good at the following prices:

Philadelphias	$7 25 @7 50
Heavy Yorkers	6 12½@6 30
Light Yorkers	5 75 @6 00
Grassers	5 50 @5 75

Sheep.

Under a very heavy run, prices for this kind of stock declined about 25c per 100 ℔s. since our last report. The market was heavy, buyers bidding low, as they knew there was a full supply.

Best, 95 to 100 ℔s	$5 00@5 25
Good, 85 to 90 ℔s	4 50@5 00
Fair, 75 to 80 ℔s	4 00@4 25
Common, 70 to 75 ℔s	3 50@3 75

Arrivals—504 cars cattle; 158 cars hogs; 103 cars sheep. Sales—cattle, 4,481.

All drafts drawn on us should be accompanied by original shipping bill, and only drawn for two-thirds cost of stock. Payable at Penn Bank.

Wilson & Fort are now our agents at Indianapolis, and they will attend to all stock at that point intended for us.

Yours truly,
SADLER, HAVENS & CO.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 12, 1874.

REMARKS—The weather to-day is raw and chilly, giving token of approaching winter. This is all the better for the handling of live stock, which always suffer more or less during the warm summer months.

CATTLE.

It seems to be a mooted question as to the quality of cattle that will come upon the market during the fall and winter. One day we read of abundant corn crops in the West, and the next we hear of a scarcity of feed for cattle. But those best conversant with such matters are of the opinion that the "scare" of grasshoppers and drouth having passed, plenty of substantial "fodder" will be found on which to fatten any number of butchers' cattle, and that for the time to come they will be the rule, not the exception.

HOGS.

The season for slaughtering hogs is close at hand, when it is reasonable to expect that the swine market will be largely augmented. We are not advised as to the course our dealers in bacon and provisions will pursue—whether they will kill hogs at home or mainly depend, as they did last year, upon the West for green meets in bulk, which they can cure in a manner suitable for the home trade. Upon their action will largely depend the volume of the hog trade in the Allegheny and Central drove yards.

SHEEP.

There always has been a fair demand for good sized fat sheep and lambs. It is only the common stock that is run into market that is dull sale, and were it not for the wool on their backs, could hardly be given away. Thousands of this latter kind have been in the market for many weeks past; but as there seems to be a gradual improvement in the offerings of sheep, it is fair to presume that the common scalawags are about "played out," and that for a time a better class of sheep will find their way to this market.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

The offerings of milch cows and calves have not been large for some weeks past, though fully equal to the demand. Prices are governed entirely by the quantity and condition of the offerings, good milchers in all cases being the most inquired for.

LAMBS.

Fair-sized lambs have been in good demand for months, and still find ready sales at fair prices. Light young lambs sell slowly and at low figures.

HORSES AND MULES.

This class of live stock seems to have deserted our markets entirely, only stopping off long enough to drink, lunch and rest, and then away to the East.

Rulings of the Market.

The prices asked and obtained for live stock to-day did not differ materially from those current this day week, being about as follows:

Cattle—Prime 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s steers $6 00@6 25@6 50; choice 1,200 to 1,300 ℔s, $5 00@5 75; common thin stock $3 00@3 25@3 50; bulls $2 50@3 00@3 25.

Hogs—Choice Philadelphias, 225 to 250 ℔s, $7 50@7 75@8 00; good Yorkers $7 00@7 25@7 50; mixed cornfed $6 75@7 00@7 10; common grassers $5 75@6 00@6 25.

Sheep—Extra 90 to 100 ℔s, $5 00@5 25@5 50; good, 80 to 90 ℔s, $4 50@4 75@5 00; fair 75 to 80 ℔s, $3 50@3 75@4 00; common $3 00@3 25@3 90.

Lambs—Choice $4 50@4 75@5 00; fair $2 75@3 00@3 50; common light $2 00@2 50.

Milch Cows—Good milkers, with calves, $35 00@40 00; fair milkers, with calves, $30 00@35 00; common cows, $25 00@30 00.

The Run of Stock.

The number of cattle, hogs and sheep to-day was about the same as last Monday, the only increase being in swine, which are coming in more freely. Besides those brought hither by rail, there was quite a number driven in from East Liberty and the surrounding counties, which would swell the totals to about the following:

	Head.		Head.
Beef cattle	750	Hogs	350
Sheep and lambs	1,500	Milch cows	25

Altogether, the market to-day was an improvement over that of last week; and that it may go on getting better and better is our sincere wish.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

Pure in lots of 2,000 ℔s in oil	11 c
Pure in lots of 500 ℔s in oil	11½c
Fancy brands from	8 @10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @15 c
Pure red lead	11 @12 c
Painters' red lead	10 @ c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 @16 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	10 @11 c
Putty	4 @ 5 c
Linseed Oil, ℔ gall, in barrel lots	85 @90 c
Spirits Turpentine, ℔ gall, in barrel lots	48 @55 c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

IC, 10x14, charcoal	$12 00
IX, 10x14, charcoal	14 50
IC, 12x12, charcoal	12 50
IX, 12x12, charcoal	15 00
IC, 14x20, charcoal	12 00
IX, 14x20, charcoal	14 50
DC, 12½x17, charcoal	11 00
DX, 12½x17, charcoal	13 00
IC, 14x20, leaded	11 00
IX, 14x20, leaded	13 25
IC, 20x28, leaded	22 00
IX, 20x28, leaded	26 00
IC, 10x14, best coke	9 75

According to quality and quantity prices would vary less.

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

Shaker No 1, ℔ dozen	$3 75
Shaker No 2, ℔ dozen	3 25
Hurl A No. 1, ℔ dozen	3 00
Hurl No 1, ℔ dozen	2 75
Hurl No 2, ℔ dozen	2 50
Western common	2 00
Hurl, corn	180@200
Broom corn, prime ℔ ton	[illegible]
Broom corn, common ℔ ton	100@150
Broom handles, ℔ 1,000 plain	20@25
Painted	30@40
Swallow brooms, ℔ dozen	[illegible]
Extra carpet, ℔ dozen	[illegible]

WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

The following are the ruling figures at which wool is bought in this market:

Fine fleece	45@50c	Medium fleece	45@48c
Tubwashed	45@50c	Common	40@45c
Combing	50@55c	Pulled wools	35@45c
Unwashed	30@35c		

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 14.—Cotton quiet. Flour weak at $3 00@6 25. Wheat dull; No. 2 red $1 11@1 12¼. Oats dull at 48@50c. Corn dull at 80@82c. Rye firmer at 91c. Barley firm; No. 2, $1 11@1 17½. Whisky firm at $1 02. Pork dull at $22 00. Bacon lower at 7½@13½@14¼c. Lard dull at 13c.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

There has been a fair trade movement in general merchandise during the past week at very generally unchanged prices. There has not been any remarkable press of business, but fair, steady and safe trade characterized the market.

Values remain steady. In drugs we note a slight advance in spirits of turpentine, which is now quoted at 48@53c per gallon, and in cassia which is now quoted at 38@40c per ℔. In other respects we have no important changes in quotations to notice.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	10½c	Idaho	10 c
Eagle	10½c	Duquesne	9 c
Conewago	10 c	Magnolia	8½c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	8½@ c	Anchor shirting	8½@ c
Spragues	8½@9 c	Richmond	9 @ c
Americans	9 @ c	Pacifics	9½@ c
Conestoga	9 @ c	Mourning	9 @ c
Pinks	10½@ c	Garner	8½@ c
Wamsatta	7 @ c	Cochico	9½@ c
Calico shirting	7½@8½c	Amoskeag	7½@ c

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11½c	American	9 c
Amoskeag	11½c	Allegheny	10 c
Glasgow	9½c		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	12½ to 20c	Manchester	
Pacific	12½ to 20c	Atlantic	

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	37 c	Conestoga C T	17 c
Portsmouth	28 c	Conestoga C C A	16 c
Roanoke	28 c	Allegheny A	13½c
Conestoga Medal	19 c	Allegheny X	11½c

BLEACHED COTTONS.

3-4 Canoe	6 c	4-4 Fruit of Loom	12½c
7-8 Conestoga	7½c	4-4 Suffolk	10½c
4-4 Hamilton	9 c	6-4 Pepperell	22½c
4-4 Reynolds	9 c	9-4 Pepperell	32½c
4-4 Hope	10½c	10-4 Pepperell	37 c
4-4 Lonesdale	12½c		

The following revised list of sheeting, bagging and other home manufactured goods will show the quotations:

SHEETINGS.

4-4 Penn Mill, A No. 1	10½c	4-4 Nonatook	10 c
4-4 Pittsburgh family	9½c	4-4 Juniata B, fine	9 c

BAGGING.

Penn Mill, 2 bush	33 c	Penn Mill 2½ bush	40 c
Penn Mill, 3 bush	48 c		

MISCELLANEOUS.

White Carpet Chain, fine	31 c	Colored Carpet chain fine	38 c
Cotton Batting	16 c	Cotton Twine	31 c

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

The following are the card rates:

MANILLA ROPE.

	Cents ℔ ℔.
½ inch diameter and upward	16 @
⅜ inch diameter	17 @
¼ and 5-16 in diameter	18 @
Tarred rope and lath yarn	16½@
Hay, stave and leather twine	17½@

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	18 @
Hawser laid bolt rope yarns	19½@
Sand pump rope	18 @

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	16 @
⅜ inch diameter and upward	16½@
¼ and 5-16 inch diameter and upward	17 @
Hay and spoke and leather twine	16½@

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward	16 @
⅜ inch diameter	16½@
¼ and 5-16 inch diameters	17 @
Hay twine	16½@
Tarred lath twine	15½@

JUTE ROPE.

All sizes	12 @

AMERICAN AND RUSSIA.

Tarred rope	16 @
Tarred lath yarn	14 @
Tarred spun yarn	14 @
Tarred marline	19 @
Tarred houseline	19 @

PACKING.

American	14 @18
Russia	18 @
Italian	21 @
Pat. lubricating	20 @
Sash and bell cord	25 @35

OAKUM.

Best American navy	10¼@
Best quality	11 @
First quality	10¼@

GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

WINDOW GLASS.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.—SINGLE STRENGTH.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Dbl. st'th.
6 by 8 to 7 by 9		$6 75	$10 00
7 by 10 to 7 by [illegible]	$7 00	7 75	11 00
8 by 10 to 8 by 11	7 50	7 50	11 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 00	8 75	13 00
[illegible]		10 00	14 00
[illegible]		11 00	16 00
[illegible]		12 00	18 00
[illegible]		13 00	20 00
[illegible]		14 00	22 00
[illegible]		15 00	24 00
[illegible]		16 00	28 00
[illegible]		17 00	30 00
[illegible]		18 00	32 00
[illegible]			35 00
[illegible]			40 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			45 00

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making 84 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken for all sizes are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Discount of 60@65 per cent, to the trade.

LAMP CHIMNEYS, X. L. C. R. BRAND.

	Per doz.
Sun No. 0, straight or bulb	$ 85
Sun No. 1, straight or bulb, 4 oz	95
Sun No. 1, straight or bulb, nail drivers or 7 oz	1 25
Sun No. 2, straight or bulb	1 25
Excelsior Sun Hinge No. 0	1 25
Excelsior Sun Hinge No. 1, 4 oz	85
Excelsior Sun Hinge No. 2	90
Old Style No. 0, round or fire proof	1 25
Old Style No. 1, round or fire proof, 4 oz	85
Old Style No. 1, round or fire proof	90
Old Style No. 1, round or fire proof, nail drivers	1 25
Old Style No. 2, round or fire proof	1 25
Old Style No. 0, round or fire proof, short	85
Old Style No. 1, round or fire proof, short	90
Old Style No. 2, round or fire proof, short	1 25
Light House	90
Crown	90
Locomotive Head Light Chimney, net	2 50
Solar or Lard Oil Chimney, net	1 50
Gas Chimney	1 00

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

CRACKERS.

Arrow Root Biscuit	12 c	Honey Fingers	12 c
Arrow Root	12 c	Imperials	12 c
Boston	8½c	Lady Fingers	12 c
Boston extra	8 c	Lemon	11 c
Butter	6½c	London Nic Nacs	17 c
Cinnamon	9 c	Maple Biscuit	12 c
Cream	21 c	Milk Biscuit	8 c
Continental	17 c	Novelties	13 c
Cramp Water	7 c	Oyster	6½c
Cramp Sugar	10 c	Pic Nic	6½c
Cramp Butter	7 c	Scotch	11 c
Egg	12 c	Soda	6 c
Extra Square L Sugar	10½c	Soda, extra	8 c
Farina	12 c	Sugar, round	9 c
Fruit	12 c	Sugar, square	9½c
Ginger	12 c	Water	6½c
Ginger Fruit	12 c	New York Water	6½c
Graham	8 c	Wine	9 c
Honey Crackers	12 c		

SNAPS.

Cinnamon	12 c	Lemon	12 c
Fruit	12 c	Honey	12 c
Ginger	12 c	Spiced	12 c

JUMBLES.

Arrow Root	12 c	Raspberry	13 c
Cinnamon	12 c	Sugar	13 c
Fruit	12 c	Spiced	13 c
Ginger	12 c	Strawberry	13 c
Honey	12 c	Vanilla	14 c
Lemon	12 c	[illegible]	14 c
Orange	12 c	Meal, in [illegible] ℔ pkgs	8 c

CAKES.

Cinnamon	12 c	Maccaroni	
Cinnamon Wafers	12 c	Orange [illegible] Snaps	14 c
Cocoanut Cake	12 c	Raspberry	13 c
Congress	12 c	Sponge	13 c
Cream Fruit Cake	12 c	Sugar	13 c
Fancy Combination	14 c	Strawberry	13 c
Ginger	12 c	Vanilla	13 c
Ginger Fruit	12 c	Wintergreen	13 c
Honey	12 c	Almond Nuts	13 c

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

	Per Cent.	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky		$1 05@1 07
Proof rectified		1 10@1 15
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	100	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	100	1 75
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	100	[illegible]
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	100	[illegible]
Pure Rye, "Golden Wedding," 2 years old		[illegible]
Littell & Mechlin's M. Whisky		2 25
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon		[illegible]
Imported Brandy		6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin		[illegible]
Holland Gin		[illegible]
N. E. Brandy		[illegible]
Cherry Brandy		[illegible]
Domestic Wine		[illegible]
Port "Crown"		[illegible]
Port Wine "Vallette"		[illegible]
Sherry Wine "Crown"		[illegible]
Sherry Wine "Harmony"		[illegible]
Sherry Wine		[illegible]
Rum, "New England"		[illegible]
Rum, "Jamaica"		[illegible]
	Qts.	Pints.
Champagne, "Chas. Heidsieck"	$27 00	$29 00
Champagne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champagne, "Gold Seal"	16 00	18 00
Highwines		1 08@1 09

HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	32@36c	Oak harness, best city	38@40c
Oak sole, heavy	34@40c	Oak harness country	32@36c
Oak sole, Spanish	[illegible]	Bridle fair, ℔ doz	44@50c
Oak, slaughter in rough	[illegible]	Band leather ℔ ℔	40@42c
Red sole B A mid	[illegible]	Hand leather ℔ ℔	44@46c
Red sole B A heavy	[illegible]	Waxed calf	90c@$1 20
Red sole Orinoco	[illegible]	Wax kip	60c@$1 15
Shoe skirting	[illegible]	Wax'd upper ℔ ft	18@20c
Saddler's skirting	[illegible]	No. 1 pad skins ℔ doz	$7 00@7 50
Black bridle ℔ doz	$[illegible]		

HIDES.

Green salted light	8 @ 9½c	Green salt kip	10 @12 c
Heavy steers	9 @10½c	Green salt calf	12 @14 c
Green butcher's hides, cow and steer	5 @ 7 c	Green butch's do.	10 @12 c
		Dry flint hides nominal	14 @20 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Cod ℔ gal	75@80c	Bank Oil	55 @60 c
Straits, best	60@65c	Tallow	6 @ 7 c

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

	℔ ℔ net cash.
Braziers' copper, over 12 ℔ sheets for 1 ℔ to square foot	35c
Braziers' copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	35c
All sheet copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	41c
Circles copper, less than 84 inches diam	38c
Circles copper, 84 inches diam and over	41c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	38c
Sheathing copper, (14 by 48 in.) over 12 oz	35c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	38c
Soldering coppers	40c
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's patent, Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	Prices furnished on application.
Brass Kettles, (less 5c ℔ ℔ for over 500 lbs)	55c

O'NEILL'S PATENT PLANISHED COPPER.

Sheathing size, 14x48 by the case	35c
Sheathing size, 14x48 less than case	38c
Boiler sizes, 16 in. 14x52, and all sizes 7 in. 14x52, not over 20 inches wide, 9 in. 14x60, by the case	37c
less than case	40c
Sheets over 20 inches wide	40c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, under 20 in. wide	41c
All sheets lighter than 12 oz, over 20 in. wide	44c

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ℔ M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	40 00
Third common	28 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBERS.

First common ℔ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	40 00
Partition boards	38 00
Shelving on both sides	40 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Molded weatherboarding	36 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	30 00
Half-inch partition board	28 00
Half-inch unplaned	15 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	30 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	40 00

SHINGLE AND LATH.

Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	5 75
Lath	3 75

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

Inside diameter. Inches.	Price per foot. Black. $ c.	Price per foot. Galvanized. $ c.
[illegible]	06	10
[illegible]	07	12
[illegible]	08	14
[illegible]	10	17
[illegible]	12	23
1	16	32
1¼	22	41
1½	26	53
2	35	85
2½	60	1 00
3	80	1 50
3½	95	1 75
4	1 10	2 00
4½	1 30	2 40
5	1 50	3 25
6	1 80	
7	2 50	
8	3 00	
9	4 00	
10	7 00	

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.		Magneal ℔	80 @ 1 00
Acetic ℔	16 @ 20	—Carb ℔	35 @ 40
Citric ℔	1 [illegible] @ 1 [illegible]	Manna S F ℔	@ 60
Oxalic ℔	22 @ 25	Morph sul oz	6 75 @ 7 00
Sulphuric ℔	3 @ 5	Nut No 1, ℔	@ 1 50
Tartaric ℔	66 @ 68	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 10 @ 2 25	Anise	3 50 @ 4 00
Aloes.		Bergamot ℔	8 75 @ 9 00
Cape ℔	@ 30	—Castor ℔	@ 27½
Socot ℔	@ 75	—Cinnam ℔	2 00 @ 2 20
Am Carb ℔	@ 25	—Cloves ℔	4 00 @ 4 25
Aqua ℔	11 @ 13	*Oil.*	
Annotta ℔	60 @ 70	Cod liv, gal	1 90 @ 2 25
Ashes.		Lemon ℔	4 90 @ 5 20
Soda ℔	4½@ 5½	Linseed, gal	83 @ 88
Bal Copa ℔	90 @ 1 00	Neats F, gal	90 @ 1 50
Bay rum, gal	3 25 @ 3 50	Olive, gal	1 75 @ 2 00
Bark.		—qu'rts, doz	6 25 @ 10 00
Cassia ℔	38 @ 40	—pints, doz	3 25 @ 3 50
Cinch red ℔	1 30 @ 1 40	Origan ℔	70 @ 1 20
" pale ℔	80 @ 85	Pepper't ℔	4 50 @ 5 00
" com ℔	38 @ 48	Rosemary ℔	1 00 @ 1 50
Black Lead.		Sassafras ℔	80 @ 90
American ℔	5 @ 6	Sperm gal	2 30 @ 2 50
East Ind ℔	11 @ 12	Tanners, gal	57 @ 65
German ℔	7 @ 9	Whale gal	85 @ 92
Blue mass ℔	@ 1 10	Wintg'n ℔	@ 5 75
Blue vitr ℔	12½@ 13½	Opium Ty ℔	@ 10 40
Borax ref ℔	17 @ 20	Pl Paris, bbl	4 00 @ 4 50
Brim roll ℔	4½@ 5½	*Potass.*	
—Flor sul ℔	5½@ 6½	Bichrom ℔	@ 24
Calomel A ℔	2 20	Chlorate	40 @ 44
—English ℔	2 88	Iodide ℔	3 85 @ 4 00
Camp ref ℔	35 @ 40	Putty	4 @ 5
Canthar's ℔	2 12	Quinesulp oz	2 60 @ 2 70
Cham Ger ℔	48	Rosin bbl	4 50 @ 5 50
—Roman ℔	36	*Root.*	
Chlorof'm ℔	1 20 @ 1 30	Gentian ℔	.. @ 12
Cloves ℔	65	Ginger E I ℔	.. @ 18
Cochineal ℔	80 @ 90	" Jamca ℔	.. @ 33
Con lye, cses	7 75 @ 8 00	Ipec pow ℔	.. @ 1 88
Copperas ℔	2 @ 3	Jalap pow ℔	.. @ 85
Cr m Tar ℔	48 @ 50	Liquorice ℔	.. @ 16
Cubebs ℔	18 @ 20	Rhub E I ℔	1 25 @ 1 50
Cudbear ℔	25 @ 35	Sars Hon ℔	.. @ 58
Emery En ℔	10 @ 12	Senega ℔	.. @ 1 10
Et Nit sps ℔	45 @ 48	Valeri En ℔	38 @ 40
—Sulph ℔	70 @ 75	" Germ ℔	25 @ 28
Ext Logw ℔	10½@ 11	Sal Ammo ℔	14 @ 16
—Liq Cala ℔	44 @ 50	—Epsom ℔	3 @ 5
—Italian ℔	30 @ 32	—Soda ℔	3 @ 3½
—Sicily ℔	.. @ 25	*Seed.*	
Fustic ℔	3 @ 4	Canary ℔	8½@ 8¾
Galls Alep ℔	.. @ 33	Hemp ℔	7½@ 8
Gum.		Cardamn ℔	@ 2 40
Arabic s'ts ℔	30 @ 40	Mustard ℔	11 @ 14
" White ℔	50 @ 68	Senna Al ℔	.. @ 22
Myrrh T'k ℔	55	" E In ℔	.. @ 22
Shellac ℔	70 @ 80	*Soda.*	
Trag s'rts ℔	35 @ 75	Bi Carb ℔	6 @ 7
" Flake ℔	90 @ 1 00	Soap Cast ℔	13 @ 16
Hoffm's A ℔	@ 50	—Cast wh ℔	18 @ 21
Indigo Ma ℔	1 00 @ 1 20	Sugar L'd ℔	@ 28
—Span'f't ℔	1 10 @ 1 25	Turp spsgal	48 @ 53
Iodine res ℔	5 75 @ 6 00	*Varnish.*	
Junip Ber ℔	7 @ 9	Copal gal	1 50 @ 2 00
Logwood ℔	2½@ 3½	Japan gal	80 @ 1 30
Mace ℔	.. @ 1 75	Damar gal	1 60 @ 1 80
Madder ℔	15 @ 17	Ven Red ℔	2½@ 4

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

We give below the card rates of the Western Bar Association, on which the usual discount is made to the trade:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3c	1¼ and 1⅜ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 2-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 2-10c	1 and 1⅛ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 3-10c
1⅜ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	3 4-10c	⅞, ¾ and ⅝ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 4-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 7½ inch	3c	½ to 7-16 inch	3 7-10c
2 to 2⅜ inch	3 3-10c	⅜ inch	3 8-10c
3 to 3½ inch	3 5-10c	5-16 inch	4 2-10c
3¾ to 4 inch	4c	¼ inch	4 6-10c
⅝ to ⅝ inch	3 2-10c	3-16 inch	6 6-10c
½ to 9-16 inch	3 4-10c		

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	4 5-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 6-10c	⅞ to 1⅝ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4c
1½ to 3⅜ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch	3 7-10c	½ to ¾ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 2-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12	3 8-10c	12	4 5-10c
1½ to 2⅜ by 3-16 to No. 12	4c	¾ to ⅝ by 3-16 to No. 12	5c
1 to 1⅜ by 3-16 to No.		⅝ to ½ do do	6c

HOOPS.

2½ to 3 inch	4c	1 inch	5 2-10c
3½ to 4½ inch	4 2-10c	⅞ inch	5 8-10c
1⅞ to 2 inch	4 3-10c	¾ inch	6 3-10c
1⅜ to 1⅝ inch	4 5-10c	⅝ inch	6 8-10c
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	4 9-10c	½ inch	7 5-10c

OVAL IRON.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	3 6-10c	½ inch	4c
⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 8-10c	⅜ inch	4 6-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	3 9-10c	Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	4 2-10c
⅜ to ⅝ inch	4 4-10c	Wagon Box Iron, ⅜ and ⅝ inch	5c
¼ inch	5 1-10c		
⅜ inch	6 6-10c		

TANK IRON.

3-16, ¼ and ⅜ inch thick	4 2-10c	Heads, flanging	9c
Boiler plate	8c	Flow slabs	4 7-10c
Heads, not flanging	5 9-10c	Flow wings	5 2-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal.	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	4 5-10c	6 5-10c	8c
No. 15 to 20	4 7-10c	6 7-10c	8 2-10c
No. 21 to 24	5c	6 9-10c	8 4-10c
No. 25 and 26	5 2-10c	7 1-10c	8 6-10c
No. 27	5 4-10c	7 3-10c	8 8-10c

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ℔ ℔ extra.

RAILROAD IRON.

(Countersunk and punched.)

1½ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	4c	1⅛, 1¼ and 2 by ½ and ⅝ inch	3 5-10c
1¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	4 5-10c	1½ by ⅜ inch	3 7-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light brands	2-10c	Hoops	3-10c
		All other iron, excepting sheet	1-10

Nails.

The following is the revised price list of the Western Nail Manufacturers' Association:

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d@60d fencing and brads	$3 35
8d@9d	3 60
6d@7d	3 85
4d@5d	4 10
3d	4 85
2d	6 10

Fine Blued.		*Cut Spikes.*	
3d	$6 35	3 to 6 inch	$3 60
2d	7 10	*Barrel.*	
Casing.		¾ inch	$7 10
10@30d	$4 10	⅞ inch	6 35
8@9d	4 35	1 inch	5 85
6@7d	4 60	1⅛ inch	5 10
Clinch.		1¼ inch	4 85
Clinch nails	$5	1⅜ inch	4 35
		1½ inch	4 10

Finishing Nails.

10 to 30d	$4 60 6d $5 10
8d	4 85 4d 5 35
Tinned nails, 3d, ℔ keg	$10 00
Tinned nails, 4d, ℔ keg	9 00
Copper all sizes, ℔ ℔	50

In 100 keg lots and upwards.

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents advance ℔ keg on common cut.

TERMS for cash—Net sixty days with two per cent. off.

Iron and Heavy Hardware.

The following is the hardware and iron price list of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list, assorted sizes for large orders, new card rate, 2 per cent, off net.	
Flat rail, (1¼ by ¼) punched and countersunk	4 4-10c ℔ ℔ net
Iron wedges	4½c ℔ ℔ net
Norway Nail rods	9½c ℔ ℔ net
Crow bars	5 c ℔ ℔ net
Beetle rings	8½c ℔ ℔ net
Fence pickets, ⅜ round, bent to shape	30c per foot of fence.
Carriage and tire bolts (new list)	70 and 10 ℔ cent. off net. Carriage and tire bolts delivered as customary.
Stove bolts	15 "
Machine and square head bolts	30 and 10 "
Coach and lag screws	30 and 10 "
Bolt ends	35 "

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, small size, (from 3-16 to ⅝,) 7½c ℔ ℔ off net; large size, (from 7-16 to 2 in.) 6c ℔ ℔ off, net.

Washers, all made from new band iron, small sizes, (3-16 to ⅜ in.) 9c ℔ ℔ off, net; large sizes 7-16 to 1⅛ inch, 7c ℔ ℔ off, net.

Nuts and washers in 25 ℔ boxes, 1c per ℔ extra; in lots less than one keg, each size, 1c ℔ ℔ extra; in 5 ℔ boxes; 1½c ℔ ℔ extra.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, packed in casks, 1 in. diam., 3⅝c ℔ ℔ net; ⅞ in. diam., 3⅞c ℔ ℔ net; ¾ in. diam., 4c ℔ ℔ net; Patent Headed extra.

Skein Bolts, in bulk, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1c ℔ ℔ extra when less than 1 keg each size is ordered ℔ ℔ ⅜ in diam, 10c ℔ ℔ net; 9-16 in. diam, 6c ℔ ℔ net; ½ in. diam, 5½c ℔ ℔ net; 9-16 in. diam, 6½c ℔ ℔ net; ½ in. diam 7½c.

Screw Hook-and-Eye Hinges, ⅝ to 1 in. diam, 10c ℔ ℔ net; ¾ in. diam, 12c ℔ ℔ net; ½ in. diam, 15c ℔ ℔ net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pair or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 5½c ℔ ℔ net; 8, 10 and 12 in long, 6½c ℔ ℔ net.

Strap and T Hinges, 20 and 10c per cent. off net, delivery as customary.

For purchases amounting to $2 50, made between this date and December 31st, 5 per cent. extra off.

Screw hitching ring	$5 25 ℔ 100 net.
Duck nest tuyere irons	$14 50 ℔ doz net.
Cast iron washers	4c ℔ ℔ net.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2 diam, over 8 feet long	4 c ℔ ℔ net.
1 to 2 diam, from 4 to 8 feet long	4⅛c ℔ ℔ net.
1 to 2 diam, from 1⅛ to 4 feet long	4⅛c ℔ ℔ net.
⅝, ⅜, and ⅛ in. diam, over 4 feet long	4⅛c ℔ ℔ net.
⅝, ⅜, and ⅛ in. diam, from 1⅛ to 4 feet long	5⅛c ℔ ℔ extra
Bridge bolts with upset ends	5⅛c ℔ ℔ extra
Wrought iron plates punched	5c ℔ ℔ net

WAGON HARDWARE.

Wagon box strap bolts, per set of 8 bolts:

10 in. long by 7-16 at screw end	55
12 in. long by ⅜ at screwend	70
10 in. long by 9-16 at screw end	90
12 in. long by 9-16 at screw end	90
10 in. long by 9-16 at screw end	95
12 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	1 00
14 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	1 10
16 in. long by ⅝ at screw end	1 20

Five cents per set for each additional inch over 14 inches. All lengths made. In ordering box strap bolts please give diameter at screw end.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, 15c each; wide track, 20c each.

Single-tree irons, 38c per set of 4 pieces.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2½ in. wide, 60c per set; 3 in. wide, 65c per set; 3½ in. wide, 70c per set; 4 in. wide, 75c per set.

Wagon brake ratchets, 16½c each; finished with ends, 45c each.

Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 16c each; light pattern, 13½c each.

Wrought rub irons, 11c each.

Stay chain hooks, 8c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 1, 9c each; figure 2, 10c each; figure 3, 12c each.

Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 50 sets, 25 per cent. discount.

Wagon box staples, 1⅛@2½ inches to clinch, 1,000 net	$11 00
Wagon box staples, made from bevel iron, to rivet on, ℔ 1,000 net	7 50
Neck yoke eyes	4⅛ cents each.
Neck yoke eyes, with ⅝ inch rings	7¼ cents each.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch diameter	4½c
Wagon rivets, extra large flat, oval and steeple head, ⅜ inch diameter, all lengths ℔ ℔	8½c
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inch diameter, all lengths	9c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 5℔ paper boxes ℔ ℔ extra	1 c
Wagon rivets and nails, in 25 ℔ wood boxes ℔ ℔ extra	½c
Wagon and hinge nails, ⅜ inch, ℔ ℔ net	21 c
Wagon and hinge nails, 3-16 inch, ℔ ℔ net	19 c
Double tree plates, ℔ ℔ net	8 c
Coupling plates, ℔ ℔ net	5½c
Tongue plate, ℔ ℔ net	8½c
Tongue cap iron, 1⅝, 2 and 2¼ inch wide, same price ℔ ℔ as band iron	11 c
Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, 5-16 inch ℔ ℔ net	10½c
Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, ¼ inch ℔ ℔ net	11½c

Prices subject to change without notice.

HORSE SHOES.

The following are Shoenberger, Blair & Co.'s prices for horse and mule shoes:

Horse shoes, ℔ keg 100 keg lots	$5 25
Horse shoes, 50 keg lots	5 50
Horse shoes, less than 50 kegs	5 75
Mule shoes, 100 keg lots	6 25
Mule shoes, 50 keg lots	6 50
Mule shoes, less quantity	6 75

The following are Burden's prices:

Horse shoes, ℔ keg 10 keg lots	6 50
Horse shoes, ℔ keg 50 keg lots	6 37
Mule shoes, ℔ keg 10 keg lots	7 50
Mule shoes, ℔ keg 50 keg lots	7 37

WRAPPING PAPER.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

Baling papers	4@5½@6@7 and 8c ℔ ℔
Manilla papers	7@8@9c and 12c ℔ ℔
Hardware papers	[illegible] ℔ ℔
Glass papers	[illegible] ℔ ℔
Bag wrapping papers	4½ and 4¾c ℔ ℔
Felt papers	3@4 and 4½c ℔ ℔
Rock River lining paper, 32 inches wide	6 @6½c ℔ ℔
Felt lining paper, 32 inches wide	4½@5 c ℔ ℔
Crown, straw wrapping, full count	55@60c ℔ bdl
Crown, short count	52@55c ℔ bdl
Medium, full count	[illegible] ℔ bdl
Medium, short count	[illegible] ℔ bdl
Double crown, full count	70@75c ℔ bdl
Double crown, short count	65@70c ℔ bdl
Straw news	9 @10c ℔ ℔
Rag news	12½@13c ℔ ℔
Book paper	14 @18c ℔ ℔

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 15, 1874.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	℔ case	$7 50
Less quantity	℔ case	8 00
Greenwich lye, (50 cases)	℔ case	[illegible]
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	℔ case	[illegible]
Less quantity	℔ case	[illegible]
Bi carb soda—25 Kegs	℔ ℔	5¼@5¾c
Less quantity	℔ ℔	[illegible]
Sal soda—25 bbls	℔ ℔	@2 c
Less quantity	℔ ℔	[illegible]
Caustic soda—10 drums	℔ ℔	[illegible]
Less quantity	℔ ℔	[illegible]
Copperas—20 bbls	℔ ℔	[illegible]
Less quantity	℔ ℔	[illegible]
Porous alum—10 bbls	℔ ℔	[illegible]
Less quantity	℔ ℔	[illegible]
Sulphuric acid	℔ ℔	[illegible]
Muriatic acid	℔ ℔	[illegible]
Nitric acid	℔ ℔	[illegible]
Chloride calcium	℔ ℔	[illegible]
Pure alumina	℔ ℔	[illegible]
Lump alum	℔ ℔	[illegible]

Terms, cash in 30 days.

MONTHLY METAL RECEIPTS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 10, 1874.

The following are the receipts of pig iron, ore, blooms and scrap iron for the month of September, as reported in the DAILY COMMERCIAL. It will be found useful for reference.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

	Ore, tons.	Blooms, tons.	Metal, tons.	Total, tons.
Nimick & Co.	..	..	6,090	6,090
Isabella Furnace	2,030	..	..	2,030
Laughlin & Co	1,210	..	..	1,210
Caughey & H.	..	..	730	730
Graff, B. & Co.	..	..	970	970
Jones & Laughlin	..	..	440	440
Shoenb'ger, B. & Co.	910	..	..	910
Lindsay & McC	..	..	450	450
J. W. Porter	..	..	540	540
J. Reamer	..	..	630	630
Wilson, L. & Co.	..	..	120	120
Zug & Co.	..	..	530	530
Lewis, Oliver & P.	..	..	780	780
Kloman, C & Bro.	270	..	..	270
Byers, McC. & Co.	..	..	190	190
P'gh Bolt Works	..	..	120	120
Rees, G. & Co.	..	..	210	210
L. Peterson & Co.	..	..	50	50
Rodgers & B.	..	..	200	200
Lewis, B., D. & Co.	..	..	110	110
Totten & Co.	..	..	50	50
S. Reynolds	..	..	50	50
Various cons'nees	..	..	260	260
Total	4,450	..	12,550	17,000

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

	Ore, tons.	Blooms, tons.	Metal, tons.	Total, tons.
Isabella Furnace	3,510	..	..	3,510
Lucy Furnace	940	..	..	940
Zug & Co.	670	..	..	670
Pitts B. Works	140	..	..	140
Wm. Clark & Co.	100	..	..	100
Lloyd & Son	320	..	..	320
Cambria Iron Wks	..	..	780	780
Shoenb'g'r, B & Co	300	..	..	300
Caughey & H.	..	..	380	380
Rees, Graff & Co	120	..	..	120
McConway, F. & Co	..	..	60	60
Phillips, N. & Co.	60	..	..	60
J. Reamer	290	..	..	290
Various Con'nees	70	20	20	110
Total	6,430	20	1,240	7,690

MANCHESTER STATION.

	Ore, tons.	Blooms, tons.	Metal, tons.	Total, tons.
Laughlin & Co.	870	..	..	870
Sobo Furnace	310	..	..	310
Graff, Bennett & Co.	40	..	..	40
Total	1,220	..	..	1,220

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

	Ore, tons.	Blooms, tons.	Metal, tons.	Total, tons.
Nimick & Co.	..	..	550	550
Wm. Smith & Co.	..	..	100	100
John Moorhead	..	50	360	410
Lewis, Oliver & P.	..	..	40	40
Jones & Laughlin	..	..	70	70
Kloman, C. & Bro.	100	..	30	130
Phillips, N. & Co.	..	..	130	130
R. Wister	..	130	..	130
J. W. Porter	..	..	100	100
Cambria Iron W.	..	..	130	130
Shoneb'g'r, B. & Co	30	..	..	30
Various Con'nee s	..	..	150	150
Total	130	180	1,660	1,970

Pennsylvania Railroad.

	Ore, tons.	Blooms, tons.	Metal, tons.	Total, tons.
John Moorhead	..	70	50	120
Nimick & Co	..	..	50	50
Lindsay, McC & Co	..	..	210	210
R. Wister	..	..	20	20
Caughey & H	20	..	..	20
Totten & C.	..	..	30	30
A. H. Childs	..	..	40	40
J. Reamer	..	..	240	240
Dilworth, J. & Co.	..	..	60	60
Total	20	70	800	890

West Penn Railroad.

	Ore, tons.	Blooms, tons.	Metal, tons.	Total, tons.
Painter & Sons	..	..	430	430
Graff, B. & Co.	..	..	240	240
Lewis, Oliver & P.	..	..	250	250
Jones & Laughlin	..	..	420	420
Smith & Son	..	..	270	270
Various Con'nees	..	..	80	80
Total	..	..	1,690	1,690

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

	Ore, tons.	Blooms, tons.	Metal, tons.	Total, tons.
A. J. J. Childs	..	..	940	940
Lloyd & Sons	..	..	200	200
Caughey & H.	..	..	30	30
Mullins & C.	..	30	..	30
Shoenb'r, B. & Co.	..	..	30	30
Lewis, Oliver & P.	..	..	30	30
Various cons'nees	..	..	30	30
Total	..	30	1,260	1,290

Scrap Iron Receipts for September.

	Tons.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.	1,050
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad	180
Allegheny Valley Railroad	80
Pitts. Cin. and St. Louis Railroad	220
Pennsylvania Railroad	40
Total	1,570

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 10, 1874.

We are unable to note any change in the pig iron market. The demand is slack, and prices range about the same as last week. We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

250 tons grey forge	$26 00—4 mos
200 tons grey forge	26 50—4 mos
200 tons white and mottled	26 00—4 mos
100 tons white and mottled	26 00—4 mos
100 tons medium grey forge	26 00—4 mos
75 tons No. 1 foundry	29 00—4 mos
75 tons No. 2 foundry	28 00—4 mos
50 tons grey forge	26 50—4 mos
40 tons No. 1 foundry	28 00—4 mos
30 tons No. 1 foundry	28 00—4 mos
30 tons grey forge	25 00—4 cash

CHARCOAL.

25 tons No. 2 foundry Tennessee	$30 00—4 mos
10 tons No. 2 Hanging Rock	34 00—4 mos

COKE.

100 tons grey forge	$25 50—cash

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL.

100 tons charcoal	$35 00—cash

EASTERN.

50 tons cold short	$24 00—4 mos

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

October 7.—Scotch Pig—An advance of two shillings is reported on the other side, which, however, causes no particular change in our market. There is little or nothing on the way, while the stocks in yard are down to a lower figure than for a long time past. A lot of 200 tons Glengarnock, to arrive, was sold on terms we did not learn; and for 30 do from yard $40 00 was paid.

American Pig—Continues dull. Some of the furnaces have pretty well disposed of their stocks, while the majority have considerable still on hand, and in may cases being compelled to realize, sales are make to cash purchasers at considerable reduction from asking rates; sales are reported of 1,200 tons Nos. 1 and 2 (Lehigh brand), to be consumed in Pennsylvania, at prices withheld, and 250 do No. 1 Allentown, $29 00.

Rails—There has been no further business; we quote new English $50 00 gold, new American $55 00@60 00. French and English steel $80 00, and American $80 00, all currency, while, in absence of business, quotations are somewhat nominal. Old T are not offered to any extent, except at full rates. We believe there are no D. H. here.

Scrap—A sale of 522 tons has been made at $27 50 from yard in Brooklyn, delivered free to vessel; and 100 do No. 1, ex wharf, $29 50.

Manufactured—Bar, &c., from store, are dull at our quotations, and the mills firm at last quoted rates. A lot of 100 packs No. 1 stained Russia Sheet brought 14 cents, gold.

Import of iron into New York, from January 1 to September 30, 1874:

	Bar, tons.	Pig, tons.	Sheet, &c., bdls.
From foreign ports	2,588	5[illegible]	35,529
Coastwise	100	249	2,168
Total	2,688	5[illegible]77	37,697
Same time, 1873	9,836	51,[illegible]18	145,414

—*Commercial List.*

October 8.—American Pig—The market for American iron presents about the same features. Some of the companies have sold up, while others are overburdened with large stocks, and under the influence of necessity are compelled to accept low prices. $29 00@30 00 may be considered a fair quotation for No. 1, $27 50@28 50 for No. 2; while forge varies from $23 00@27 00. We do not hear of any sales of importance, the transactions of the week having been limited to small lots. The shipments from the Lehigh region have been in excess of those of July and August. This may be owing to the desire to get iron forward prior to the close of navigation.

Scotch Pig—The stock of Scotch iron is in such a narrow compass and the demand so small that full prices are obtained for what little is selling. The market abroad has advanced considerably, as will be seen by our cable advices in another column. Cable advices state that some brands, say Coltness and Summerlee, are not obtainable from makers before November. The shipments to foreign countries from Scotch ports by last advices were but 11,000 tons, and all appearances indicate that whatever decline takes place will be gradual. The furnaces in blast in 1874 were 113, against 123 in 1873. The warrants in store in 1874 were 18,688 tons, against 40,139 tons in 1873. As there is considerable excess of No. 3 in store, it will be impossible to make up 18,000 tons of warrants. This explains the great scarcity of No. 1. We quote Eglinton at $37 00; Carnbroe at $38, and Glengarnock at $39 00@40 00.

Bars continue firm at 3c. The only noticeable feature of the market is the absence of cutting. There is a slightly improved demand from the railroads, which will probably continue until the end of the year, as they cannot longer postpone needed repairs.

Rails—While there is no scarcity of inquiry for rails, sales are still restricted, and prices show no signs of an upward tendency. Steel rails are taking the place of iron rails to such an extent, and are so low in price, that the market for the latter is much depressed. We quote American $55 00 for iron and $80 00 for steel at the mill, and foreign $48 00@50 00, gold.

Old rails—The market for old rails is in a very dull and uninteresting position. There is little, if any, demand reported, and values are wholly nominal. Old T's are quoted at about $32 00.

Scrap—There has been a little more doing the past day or two, and the value remains about the same. Sales of 500 tons from yard at $27 50, delivered free to vessel; 100 tons from the dock at $29 50, and 350 tons from an importer to a dealer on private terms.—*Iron Age.*

CLEVELAND.

October 8.—The hardware trade is fairly active and prices are unchanged. A decline of 25c per box on tin plate will be noted.

In manufactured iron we have no change to note, prices remaining steady at the late quotations. There is a fair business doing.

Pig Iron—It is not difficult to describe the present condition of the pig iron market. It is one of extreme dullness. At no previous time, perhaps, during the past year was the market here more nearly to the point of absolute inactivity, than during the past week. Dealers are uniform in their reports that there is nothing doing and that the depression is almost without a parallel. We make no change in prices, but our quotations for the most part are nominal.

The following are the quotations at the close, four months time.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL.

No. 1	$33 50
No. 2	32 50
No. 3	32 50
No. 4	37 00
Nos. 5 and 6	38 00

BITUMINOUS FOUNDRY.

No. 1	$31 00
No. 2	29 00
No. 1 grey forge	27 00

MASSILLON.

No. 1	$36 00
B—1	34 00
No. 2	32 00

AMERICAN SCOTCH.

No. 1 Cherry Valley	$35 00
No. 2 Cherry Valley	30 29

—*Commercial Review.*

BOSTON.

October 10.—Pig continues to rule very dull, and to show a tendency to drop a dollar a ton on the low quotations that have been current. Within the week 1,200 tons pig have been landed at Fisk's Wharf, which has filled all the vacant spaces in and about the shed. This fresh stock coming upon an already overstocked market is an unfortunate occurrence. We quote No. 1 American, $28 00@31 00, nominal.

Bar is moving in a very timid way even for the trivial business going. The current rate, 8c, has been shaded for three or five hundred pound lots for cash, but this is no encouragement for better trade.

Steel is quiet at 10½@16c for machinery, and 17@17¼ for tool.

Metals are very sluggish.—Copper is on the upward turn, closing at an advance of ½c firm for the week.

We quote Ingot at 22c cash. Sheathing, 33c; yellow metal, 23c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

CINCINNATI.

[By L. R. Hall & Co.]

October 9.—There is no change in the tone of the market. Consumers who are not already stocked for a few weeks ahead are buying sparringly and only to supply immediate wants. Car wheel and forge irons are dull. The supply of strictly No. 1 foundry charcoal brands is not excessive, but the demand is only moderate. Quotations are unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

October 10.—Pig iron is rather quiet. Sales of 3,500 tons No. 2 foundry and white and mottle at a secret price. We quote No. 1 foundry at $30 00; No. 1 at $26 00@28 00.

Manufactured iron—The demand is more active. Sales of bars at 3c ℔ ℔. 1,000 tons new rails sold at $58 00 at mills. Old rails are steady. Sales of 1,500 tons at $31 00, delivered at Allentown, and 2,000 tons—a choice lot—at $33 50. 1,000 tons of scrap were taken at $31 00.

Nails—Are unaltered.

Old Metals—Are quiet. We quote:

Brass, light	13@14 c	Copper, heavy	18@19 c
Brass, heavy	16@17	Zinc	4@4½
Copper, light	16@16½	Lead	5@5¾
Anchors	9	Chains	6½

—*Price Current.*

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

(Specially reported by cable for the Iron Age.)

WEDNESDAY, October 7, 1874.

Scotch Pig.—During the week the quotations for makers' iron have advanced over the figures last quoted by cable, and the market is now firm at the rise, apparently owing to a genuine shipping demand, the returns for the last week showing a slight increase over the corresponding period of last year. The following are makers' prices:

Gartsherrie No. 1	118s
Coltness No. 1	118s
Glengarnock No. 1	107s 6d
Eglinton No. 1	96s

Manufactured Iron—The market is quiet; prices are nominal and quotations are unchanged. Amount of business small.

Rails—The market is dull; the demand is improving, but prices are weaker. But little business is doing. There is no change in quotations.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110.

NEW YORK, October 14, 1874.

MONEY.

Money 2½@3 per cent. Prime discounts short time, 5½@6 per cent.

STERLING.

Sterling quiet at 483½@484 for sixty days and 486½@487 for sight.

GOLD.

110, the only one price to-day. Borrowing rates flat and 2 per cent. Clearings $18,000,000. Customs receipts $[illegible]. Treasurer disbursements $49,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments bonds steady, closing as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	118	5-20's, 1867	117¼
5-20's, 1862	112⅝	5-20's, 1868	117⅝
5-20's, 1864	115	10-40's	111½
5-20's, 1865	116½	New 5's	112⅜
5-20's, 1865, new	115⅝	Currency 6's	117⅜

STATE BONDS.

State bonds quiet but steady, closing as follows:

Missouri 6's	94	Virginia, old	33
Tennessee, old	67	N. Carolina, old	20
Tennessee, new	67	N. Carolina, new	12½
Virginia, new	33		

THE STOCK MARKET.

The prevailing feature in stocks, as in Wall street generally, throughout the day, was dullness. The market at the close was weak and prices the lowest of the day. The decline ranged from ⅛@1½ per cent., and was most marked in Erie, Western Union and Lake Shore, these being the most active stocks. The sales of the day aggregated 160,000 shares, of which 32,000 were Western Union; 18,000 Pacific Mail; 21,000 Erie; 43,000 Lake Shore; 19,000 Union Pacific; 11,000 Northwestern; 5,000 Rock Island; 6,500 Wabash, and 4,300 Ohios. The following were the closing quotations:

Canton	40	Do. preferred	50¾
W. U. Telegraph	78⅝	Wabash	31⅝
Quicksilver	31	Do. preferred	40
Adams Express	109	Fort Wayne	91⅛
Wells-Fargo Ex	78	Terre Haute	7
American Ex	61¼	Do. preferred	22
United States Ex	65	Chicago & Alton	97
Pacific Mail	46⅛	Do. preferred	103
N. Y. Central	100⅞	Ohio & Mississippi	27⅛
Erie	27¼	Clev., Col. & Cin	62
Do. preferred	46	Balt. & Ohio	101
Harlem	127½	Lake Shore	78⅜
Do. preferred	125	Panama	10[illegible]
Michigan Central	72	Illinois Central	91
P., Ft. W. & C.	87½	Union Pac. stock	35⅛
Northwestern	37⅞	Central Pacific bds	92⅞
Do. preferred	53⅞	Union Pacific bds	87⅝
Rock Island	97½	Hartford & Erie	1⅛
N. J. Central	103½	Delaware & Lack	107¼
St. Paul	32½	Bankers' Bills	484½

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, October 10.—Wool dull; desirable wool held with considerable confidence; no material change in prices; receipts from interior fallen off; medium fleeces scarce and wanted: fine wool moves slowly; pulled wool scarce and firm. The sales of the week include Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces; medium, XXX and above 50@56c; Michigan fleeces 49@51c; Wisconsin and other fleeces 49@51c; washed, combing and delaine 55@60c; unwashed and combing 40@45c; tub washed 52½@58c; superfine and extra pulled 40@55c.

BOSTON, October 14.—Wool quiet and dull, and holders quite indifferent about selling; medium unwashed fleeces in demand at very full prices; combing and delaine selections scarce and wanted, and command very full prices. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces at 52@60, including X, XX and XXX; Michigan fleeces 49@52c; Wisconsin and Western fleeces 45@50c; combing and delaine selections 55@62½c. Very little pulled in market, and prices firm for all desirable lots of super and extra.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 14.—There was a fair package movement in cotton goods, prints, and woolen shawls. Cotton flannels in good demand and firm in price. Brown cottons fairly active; Atlantic A and H brown sheetings severally reduced to 10½@10c. Cottonades more inquired for by the clothing trade. Kentucky jeans in better demand. Woolen goods quiet. Foreign dress and milinery goods selling low at auction.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13. — Wool quiet and firm: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 55@58c; X, 54@55c; medium, 55@57c; coarse, 50c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western, fine, 47@55c; medium, 53@55c; coarse, 50c. Combing, washed, 60@65c; do unwashed, 42@43c; tub washed, 55@60c; extra and merino pulled, 42@48c; No. 1 and super pulled, 42@47c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—Cotton quiet at 14¼@14½c. Flour, wheat and barley unchanged. Corn dull; old 76c; new 50@55c. Oats dull at 51@55c. Rye steady at 95c. Linseed oil firm at 88c. Lard oil firm at $1 07@1 10. Eggs steady at 20c. Butter and cheese firm. Lard quiet at 13c. Bulkmeats dull and nominal. Bacon dull and unsettled at 8@8¼@13¼@13½@14@14¼c. Whisky firm at 98c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 14.—Wheat weak at $1 04@1 05. Corn steady at 79@81c. Oats steady at 52@55c. Petroleum firm; standard white 9½c; Ohio state test to 150 deg, 11½c.

Our Own Practice.

In perusing our articles published in this paper, it will be observed that our system is founded upon the *fixed facts* of the Medical Science, and we would just say that in our *practice* we have endeavored to be governed by the fundamental principles of right.

We treat all kinds of Chronic diseases, from a common cold to consumption, a common boil to cancer, the most inveterate scrofula, the most troublesome dyspepsia, the most lingering liver complaint, the most painful rheumatism or neuralgia, the most difficult asthma, the worst dropsy, the weakest nervous debility, the most violent spasm, the most critical female complaints, and the severest of kidney affections any many other diseases which we have not named here.

Our remedies are prepared from substances that will assimilate with the organic body, and our prescriptions are put up under our own immediate supervision; and when these are administered in accordance with their really medical virtues and the true nature of the disease, they seldom fail to remove the morbid condition of the system and to invigorate and improve the health of the patient, and finally effect a *cure* when a cure is at all to be had. Specimens of urine for examination can be sent by express (but not by mail) from any part of the United States; and medicines can be sent by the same conveyance. Address,

DRS. OLDSHUE,
132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Well Worth Reading.

Who is there that does not desire to be always exempted from indigestion—to have a good appetite, a painless stomach, a clear head, a regular pulse, a healthy complexion? If this meets the eye of any who are not thus blessed, let them try Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. We guarantee that this delightful tonic will restore any stomach, however weak, to a healthy condition: that it will bring back the truant appetite, and give permanent vigor to the whole system. The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised, for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort, to try it. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmlessand its restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated liquors of commerce, prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics.

$10 to $1,000

Invested in stocks and gold pays 200 per cent. a month. Send for particulars. Tumbridge & Co., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York.

THERE need be no waste of food that is prepared with Dooley's Yeast Powder. It always makes everything light, wholesome and palatable. Try it.

MARRIED:

DAVITT—ANSHUTZ—Tuesday evening, October 13th, 1874, in Trinity Church, by Rev. John Stevenson, JAMES C. DAVITT and Miss MARGARETTA L. ANSHUTZ, both of this city.

JENNINGS—KNOX—On Thursday evening, the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. T. A. Cain, No. 162 Robinson street, Allegheny, by the Rev. F. A. Noble, D.D., assisted by the Rev. W. D. Howard, D.D., T. DALE JENNINGS to AMANDA KNOX.

DIED:

MURDOCH—On Tuesday morning, October 13th, 1874, at 2½ o'clock, Dr. A. C. MURDOCH, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

BALLANTINE—On Wednesday, October 14th, at 4 P. M., CHAS. FREEMAN, youngest son of Irene and Alex. Ballantine, aged sixteen months.

McMASTERS—On Saturday evening, October 10th, 1874, at 8½ o'clock, SALLIE E. McMASTERS, wife of Dr. David M. McMasters, and daughter of Mrs. Keziah F. and the late Daniel Negley, in the twenty-third year of her age.

AIKEN—On Monday, October 12th, 1874, at 1:45 P. M., DAVID AIKEN, Sr., aged sixty-eight years.

POLITICAL.

☞ REPUBLICANS, ATTENTION!

IT IS DESIRED TO APPOINT

Election District Vigilance Committees

Throughout the County, and to this end it is earnestly requested that

Names of Active Republicans

In every District be AT ONCE sent to WILLIAM H. DENNISTON, Chairman of the Vigilance Committee of the County Executive Committee, Lincoln Club Rooms, Pittsburgh.

Prompt response is necessary.

The division of the wards of Pittsburgh into Districts as made by the Commission appointed by the Court having been approved, names of Republicans for vigilance duty are particularly needed from each of the 161 Sub-Districts.

Persons responding to this notice will please be careful to give the District for which names are suggested.

WILLIAM H. DENNISTON,
Chairman Vigilance Committee.
JAMES S. WOODWELL, Secretary.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1874.

THE best paying offices in the Southern States, at present, are the Coronerships of White League counties.

THE Federal authority is beginning to bring a few of the red-handed murderers of the Southern States to book, and all the Northern Democrats with brutal instincts are sad.

THE New York *Herald* thinks that "all the signs indicate more religious activity than has been known for many years." Then we may confidently look for a series of sweeping Republican victories, this fall.

THE Democratic candidate for Governor of Tennessee has entered into the campaign with spirit. He is bitterly arraigning the Federal Government from the stump, for punishing illicit distillers—who constitute a very important and powerful element of the Bourbon party in that State.

VIRGINA, which is "blest with a Democratic Administration," claims to be able to raise only $2,250,000 a year by taxation, while the running expenses of the State are $1,100,000, and the interest charge $1,800,000—and hence she proposes to embark in the repudiation business without further delay.

THERE is a class of impracticables in this country who, if they could hold a convention all by themselves, dictating every nomination and every line of the platform, would still feel under an imperative necessity of bolting. Fortunately, however, their influence is as small as their restlessness is great.

THE Democratic Tennessee desperado who some time since murdered JULIA HAYDEN, the colored school teacher, in cold blood, for the crime of teaching the poor and lonely, has just been released on thirty-five hundred dollars bail. And the blood of the innocent victim cries unto the Republicans of Pennsylvania aloud from the ground.

THE means by which the Republican party maintains its hold upon the popular mind and conscience are those of self-purification. It is still engaged in the work of throttling its thieves and incompetents. Prompt and rigorous measures are now on foot for weeding out unfit men among the various Federal office-holders in the Southern States.

THE gross earnings of fourteen of the principal railroads of the country for last month foot up $4,272,992 against $4,753,491 last year, showing a decrease of $480,499. The decrease is accounted for by the holding back of grain on the part of the farmers in consequence of the low prices of the last few weeks, the grain traffic of September having been only fourteen million bushels, against twenty-five million five hundred thousand for the corresponding weeks of 1873.

PROMINENT Democratic politicians at the South are now taking the ground that the true way to restore peace and prosperity to that section "is for Congress to pass an act to pay for the Quartermaster's and Commissary stores taken by the Union army during the war, and refund the cotton tax." Just so. And then to reimburse the slaveholders for the loss of their "chattel property," we suppose; and, after that, to assume the responsibility of the rebel debt. Let the Democratic party obtain control of the State Legislatures, the National Congress and the Federal administration—and all of these things are likely in time to come to pass.

UNQUESTIONABLY the conspirators of the South have derived encouragement in their diabolism partly from the apparent indifference of Northern Republicans, as well as from the moral support furnished by Northern Democrats. A Republican defeat at the ensuing elections would turn the whole South over to the tender mercies of its organized banditti. *Already, in New Orleans, they are boldly defying the General Government, and openly asserting their purpose to re-establish the Southern Confederacy and make that city the capital!* Republicans of Pennsylvania, do you realize your responsibilities and duties as loyal citizens of a united Republic?

THE United States authorities have at length succeeded in capturing the Ku-Klux assassins of Hon. W. P. BILLINGS, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Sumter county, Alabama. They were arrested whilst in attendance upon a Democratic Convention (certainly an appropriate place), *as members*. Within the brief space of fifteen minutes after the announcement was made in that Democratic Convention that a United States Marshal was present with troops, the number of delegates was reduced from eighty to forty-four—those not taken into custody suddenly discovering that they had exceedingly urgent business in other parts of the State—another forcible illustration of the truth of the memorable saying: "The wicked flee when no man pursueth."

OUR Republican friends throughout the State should see to it that especial vigilance is had with regard to the Legislative districts. Every county must be fully organized, and every school district canvassed, in order to make it sure that the full Republican vote is polled. These efforts—and they apply equally to Congressional districts—will in the very nature of things be followed by the success they deserve. Nothing, however, must be left to chance. The only danger at present to be apprehended is that a false assurance of success may lead to carelessness and relaxation of labor. That way disaster lies. The hour has struck when every true Republican should consider himself uninterruptedly on duty until the votes are counted and the returns announced.

THE Republicans of Pennsylvania will do well to bear constantly in mind the fact that they are dealing with an enemy inspired by the conviction that another defeat will bring ruin and death. Should the Democratic party be beaten in the battles of this fall, it will hardly dare to go into a national contest. Every consideration, therefore, urges the members of that party to win, wherever it is possible to do so. They will make special efforts to carry our own State, since success here will animate them greatly elsewhere. Our friends must understand this thoroughly, and make up their minds for a very severe struggle at the polls. The Democracy care comparatively little about their State ticket, and will readily sacrifice it if they can obtain a majority in the Legislature and gain several members of Congress. To secure these ends they will strain every nerve, and against their efforts in these directions our Republican friends must be fully prepared. Forewarned is forearmed.

GERRITT SMITH has just written another vigorous letter on the political situation, which, although prepared with special reference to the needs of New York, is equally applicable to Pennsylvania. The veteran abolitionist epigramatically characterizes the Democratic party as the standing menace of the nation, and insists that the good men in it ought to get out of it and break it up, without delay. With respect to the temperance question, he says, trenchantly:

> "My old temperance friends complain that I do not advocate a temperance ticket. Whenever there is danger of the Democratic party coming again into power, as there was in 1872, when it cunningly nominated Greeley to catch reformers with, and as there is now, when, with hands dipped afresh in the blood of Southern Republicans, it is moving earth and hell to regain its lost ascendancy, my first duty—nay, my only political duty—is to oppose the Democratic party. This abominable party is the murderer of the colored race, which my guilty country has so deeply wronged; and I would let all men become drunkards ere I would, directly or indirectly, join this murderer."

THE New York *Times* of Sunday collates some significant figures from several of the large States of the Union, which show how much more economically State affairs are managed under Republican than under Democratic control. Speaking of the results which have been achieved in our own State, that paper observes:

> "For the last twelve years in which the Republicans have managed affairs, there has been a steady decrease of the State debt annually, except in a single year, when there was an apparent increase through the funding of the gold interest debt to a currency interest basis. The actual State debt is now less than fifteen and a half millions, the decrease in the past thirteen years having amounted to fifty per cent. of the debt. At the same time the burdens of taxation falling upon the people have been much lightened, and the running expenses of the State government reduced."

These unassailable facts, to which we have repeatedly called attention, we again commend to the thoughtful study of the taxpayers and voters of the Commonwealth, as furnishing the very best answer that can possibly be made to the loose and unsustained charges of extravagance and corruption which the opposition are so constantly in the habit of making. Would it be wise—or, rather, would it not be the height of suicidal foolishness—to take the control of the public finances from the party which has so successfully and advantageously administered them during the period in question?

AN ARISTOCRATIC CONVERSION.

Naturally the conversion of the Marquis of Ripon to the Catholic Church has caused a good deal of gossip as well as some discussion, both in English society and in the English newspapers. Though the convert was never regarded as a man of great abilities, though he was regarded as a third rate or fourth rate statesman and as a weak diplomatist, the facts are undeniable that he was three times a Cabinet Minister and one of the most intimate and trusted friends of the chief of the Liberal party. It is therefore idle to deny that the Marquis was a very influential, and, as things go, a very important man both politically and socially. He is, it seems, closely allied by marriage with the BEDFORD family, of which Earl RUSSELL, the zealous champion of "No Popery," is the most conspicuous member, and this circumstance, it is easy to see, can not but give piquancy to the Roman Catholic feeling of triumph in the conversion. And this feeling is still further intensified, if that be possible, by the antecedents of the convert. He was not only a liberal in politics but a liberal in religion, his mental attitude in that direction being perhaps indicated by his high Masonic rank. He was Grand Master of the order in England.

If a correspondent of a continental journal tells the truth, Mr. GLADSTONE has felt the Marquis's conversion as a heavy blow. Most readers of newspapers probably know that the late premier entertains a decided partiality for those modifications of the Anglican ritual which add, or are at least designed to add to the solemnity of worship by increasing its pomp and ceremony. It would, we suppose, be a calumny to charge him with conscious Romanizing tendencies. Doubtless he is and believes himself a sound Protestant, but he fully believes in the old historical church and in the English Church's radical and vital connection with it, and also believes that the English Church might gain strength and influence with the people by resuming some of the pretensions and usages which were, to a considerable extent, laid aside at the Reformation. At any rate, this is the view of many of the Ritualists, who fancy the Anglican Church strong enough to wear Roman clothes without fear or danger of becoming more Roman in spirit than may be desirable. They do not call the change of vesture either borrowing or transformation; it seems to them a mere taking up of decorations and utensils which belong to their spiritual mother by the best of titles, and which, during a couple of centuries, have been unwisely surrendered to the exclusive use of the aged and arrogant spiritual grandmother of the Seven Hills.

According to the London letter-writer of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, already referred to, it was through Mr. GLADSTONE that the Marquis of Ripon was introduced to Archbishop MANNING and other prominent converts from the English Church. One of these converts (or perverts, as some call them) is Father COLERIDGE, a Jesuit. Father COLERIDGE is not a descendant of the poet-philosopher, S. T. C., as the *Zeitung* writer mistakenly says, but he is a member of the same family, a nephew, we believe, and he is certainly a convert from Protestantism, and he receives credit for having converted the English statesman. If one may judge by the language of some of the church organs in Europe, a degree of importance, which an American can with difficulty comprehend, is attached to the achievement. By the joy it calls forth, one may be reminded of the exultation with which, in darker centuries, the acceptance of Christianity by some royal personage was heard of by the Faithful in Rome. No doubt, the conversion of so high placed a gentleman does serve to enhance somewhat the social prestige of the Catholic Church in Great Britain, but it warrants no hopes of a general return of the English people to the Roman fold. It does not, we are assured, add a particle to the intellectual or literary prestige of Catholicism, as neither the thinking power nor the learning of the convert is such as to command a particle of deference for an opinion or a system of doctrine because he accepts it. Indeed, in the middle class and in the popular masses existing prejudices against the old church are said to be rather increased than lessened by the adhesion of an aristocrat who, in view of his social position and education, is commonly supposed to have lost his genuine English character and stamina before such a transition became possible.

On the other hand, the conversion of so important a personage just at the present time seems well adapted to encourage and sanction those measures of opposition to ritualism which meet with increasing favor. Of late there have been abundant signs to indicate the resolution of English churchmen to maintain in the Establishment the essential principles of the Reformation. Those who cherish a different purpose are, after all, an almost insignificant minority. It must, however, be admitted that those who hope and strive to uphold the church in its integrity have a terribly difficult task on their hands. That venerable institution—"with its Catholic ritual, Calvinistic creed and Arminian clergy"—offered in the beginning to its adherents peculiar temptations to cultivate indefinite conceptions of the truth it was supposed to teach. Even the Great Reformation, as it is called, did not move forward in England under happy auspices, "begun," as MACAULAY said, "by HENRY, the murderer of his wives, continued by SOMERSET, the murderer of his brother and completed by ELIZABETH, the murderess of her guest." In fact, the history of the English Reformation is said to be the first topic which adroit Roman Catholic controversialists bring to the notice of doubting Anglicans. Much is also made of the compromises of those and later days, and the same spirit of compromise is found to-day essential to the peace, or rather to the existence, of the English Church. Hence the toleration of all doctrines, from Rationalism to substantial Romanism, with the practical results to be looked for. It seems, therefore, likely that, while the English will remain a Protestant people, because Protestantism is in their bones and blood, certain members of the Establishment, brought under influences which it allows, and here and there excessively, must continue to seek rest for their troubled spirits in a more consistent church, a church which knows no compromise and awakens no longings, for the gratification of which it has no means.

"A RESTORED CONSTITUTION."

There is, in the recently issued address of the Democratic State Committee, a phrase demanding for the United States "an undefiled and restored Constitution," which demands much more attention than it has received. The address, itself, is so common-place and insignificant that it has been passed by with general contempt; but, as it is an authorized exposition of the party creed, its partially hidden utterances are indicative of the real purpose of the Democracy. These indications, we are sure, we have found in the peculiar expression to which we have referred.

Mr. JOHN MILLER, in the name of his party, as Chairman of the State Committee, beseeches his party friends throughout the Commonwealth, in his address, to bestir themselves to greater activity, and co-operate with him in the work of restoring the Democratic party to power, that, among other things to be secured by that result, the National Government may be put in operation under what he styles "an undefiled and restored Constitution."

What is meant by a "restored" Constitution? In what respect has the Constitution been "defiled?" These are pertinent and suggestive questions. The only changes wrought in the Constitution since 1803 have been effected since 1862. Ten amendments to it were proposed and adopted shortly after it was first put into operation—one in 1794 and one in 1803, and it remained unchanged from that year until slavery was abolished by the Thirteenth Amendment, and the rights of the freed slaves were protected by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. These are all the additions made to that instrument within recent times, and it must be the adoption of these amendments which Mr. JOHN MILLER and the Democratic party of Pennsylvania regard as having "defiled" it.

When Mr. MILLER assures his party that the Constitution has been "defiled" by the adoption of those irrepealable statutes of Freedom, he means that he and his party friends regard their incorporation in the fundamental law of the nation as having so far destroyed its value, in their estimation, that nothing will serve them but some process of expurgation that will cast out the offensive amendments as unworthy of the place in which they have found a lodgment. The Constitution must be "restored" to its condition prior to 1862, and the mission of the Democratic party is to remove the defilement and restore the instrument to its original condition.

It is something, therefore, to know that the Democracy of this State, regarding an amendment to the Constitution declaring slavery incompatible with a free government as being a blot upon it, which must be removed. Of course, if removed, the old *status* will be held to have been restored. What this party wants is to make the shadow go back fifteen degrees upon the dial. They want to restore, not only the Constitution as it was, but all things as they existed under it prior to the war. This is what is meant by an "undefiled and restored Constitution." It means the re-establishment of slavery; the return of the South to absolute control in the Government; the spread of slavery over the national territories, and a relapse into the dominion of "those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery."

How the Constitution is to be restored would seem, at first, to be a difficult problem; but the Southern Democrats have solved it. Nothing could be easier than their method. It is simply to declare that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were never really adopted, and are therefore null and void. Where there is a will there is a way. The will, in this case, is not to be doubted; and *that* is the way.

The issue, then, is fairly made. The Democratic party puts itself upon record as not only opposed to the anti-slavery amendments to the Constitution, but as determined to rule them out of that charter as having never been legally made a part of it. That is their purpose; and that is the scheme which they propose to themselves if the people should be so silly as to permit them the chance to try it.

Whether, if they were once more in control of the Government, they would be able to put such a scheme into operation, is another question. It is enough to know that they would try it, if they could. They long to go back into Egypt, and, if they ever get possession of power, they will do whatever the Southern hot-heads ask them or tell them to do. The task they have laid out for themselves is to restore the old condition of things, if possible, and foremost in this task is the work of removing the Constitution by expurging from it the clauses which made freemen and citizens out of four millions of slaves.

We ought, apparently, to be thankful to our opponents for being candid enough to avow their designs, and we would be, if they had been thus candid. Unfortunately, candor is not one of the Democratic virtues; and the purpose upon which we have been commenting has not been either boldly or openly avowed. It has been hid away in a mass of verbiage in a rambling, disjointed and incoherent address, signed by an obscure ward politician, and so ridiculous in its general tenor as to pass unread or unheeded, yet covered up as it is, and sneakingly as it is conveyed to the public, it is still there, and its purport, now that it has been unearthed, is too plain to be mistaken.

If anything could rouse the Republicans of Pennsylvania out of their sluggish indifference to what is passing before their eyes, this should be sufficient to wake them up. They are not to be permitted to enjoy undisturbed the fruits of the victory won by four years of bloody war. The fires of civil strife are to be rekindled, if the Democracy can possibly relight them. The chains of the slaves are to be forged anew, and an effort made to reimpose them upon the men who have tasted the sweets of freedom for ten years, if Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and New York will, by Republican supineness and neglect, play into the hands of the White Leaguers, and supply to them the ammunition they need for the re-subjugation of the blacks. That is the entertainment to which the Democracy invites us; and if the people do not want those old issues reopened, they must awake to the fact that the one only way to prevent it is to overwhelmingly defeat, at the polls, those who would plunge us again into all the horrors of civil war for the mere purpose of once more attaining to power.

A TROLLOPE NEEDED.

Lord DUFFERIN, Governor General of Canada, since his late visit to the United States, has given public expression to some of the impressions he here received respecting our social condition. The only one of his remarks on the subject which seems of general interest relates to what may be politely or euphemistically called the precocity of American youth, especially those of the masculine gender. Having mislaid our note of his lordship's criticism, we are unable to reproduce his precise phraseology, but we are sure of not much misrepresenting his judgment when we say, that Lord DUFFERIN thinks American boys excessively deficient in respect for their elders. In fact, there is no room for doubt that he was shocked and disgusted at the presumption and insolence with which very young folks on this side of the line frequently bear themselves towards persons of mature age, even their parents. Certainly the strongest terms one can use in stating his opinion must appear justified by his confession that he was sometimes tempted to interpose himself, stranger and foreigner as he was, for the vindication of common decency by seizing and threshing the offenders. Now Lord DUFFERIN is neither a narrow-minded, old-fashioned conservative of the Miss NANCY order, nor is he a Yankee-hating JOHN BULL. He is, on the contrary, as his books abundantly show, a man of the most liberal and cosmopolitan sympathies, and is besides rather partial to Americans. But really no defense or apology for his severity is needed; what Lord DUFFERIN has had the frankness to say publicly in dispraise of a numerous class of American children, equally competent observers, both native and foreign, have long been accustomed to think and say privately.

It is, we suppose, the republican or democratic principle asserting itself with the dawn and growing with the growth of reason and voluntary action in the young citizen. If it isn't that, we despair of being able to account for the phenomenon. Phenomenon it verily is, that so many children, like the children of other countries in physical traits, should here declare their independence of all, or nearly all, the restraints and regulations which control the children of the other countries. Phenomena, infant and puerile phenomena, veritable little monsters rather, many of them are. At home following placidly or violently the dictates of their own wills, in disdain or in happy unconsciousness of the discomfort and disgust of their seniors, they present a spectacle too familiar to excite amazement in any onlookers of native birth. It is only, we are told, in Europe, at public tables or on the great routes of travel, that these young democrats display all the presumption and transcendant contempt for others of which they are capable. It is only in foreign parts that they find in the wondering or indignant eyes of fellow tourists the inspiration required to draw out all their powers of irritation or provocation. But even there, tourists of delicate or fastidious tastes, after having once gratified their curiosity with a sight of the juvenile prodigies, contrive commonly, where possible, to give them and their parental servants a wide berth. Even a single encounter with one or more of the class is usually jotted down in the travelers' diary either among the offensive or among the curious experiences of the trip, according to the writers temper at the moment. In recent British books of travel, the youthful republican prodigy is, we believe, regularly treated as one of the nuisances which, on a continental tour, it is impossible wholly to avoid, and which it may even be worth while to see (at a reasonably safe distance though what Mr. GULLIVER called a perspective) as an instructive illustration of the influence of democratic institutions on the manners of the young.

The truth is, however, that there is no necessary or proper connection between republicanism and bad manners in either the old or the young. A most respectable English authority familiar with the best European society said several years ago that the United States sent abroad some of the best bred as they sent many of the worst bred people to be met with anywhere. Doubtless the same remark applies to boys and girls as well as to their seniors. No more nicely mannered youth may be seen in any country than may be seen in many American homes. Indeed, as Mr THACKERAY remarked in substance, there is often something peculiarly becoming, and agreeable though novel to foreign visitors, in the relations of the members of American families to one another. There is a degree of confidence and an absence of constraint at once affectionate and respectful in the bearing of children towards their parents, not usual in old world homes. In such examples republican simplicity and equality are pleasantly reflected in the domestic sphere. Such examples make more odious by contrast the coarse insolence and presumption which characterize the manners of so many American youths. Of course, home or rather those who make home what it is, are responsible for the fact. Boys and girls too, require restraint as their powers expand; in other words, unless they are gently admonished and controlled, they are inevitably so carried away by the buoyant spirits and reckless impulses of their age as to give ungraceful or unseemly expression to their feelings in the intercourse of the family. Untaught and unrestrained there, they naturally perceive no reason for reserve elsewhere, and the results are such exhibitions of rudeness and insensibility as moved the ire and disgust of Lord DUFFERIN.

MR. OLMSTED AND THE TIOGA LAW.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* and other Democratic papers have been trying very hard to make capital against Mr. OLMSTED, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, on the ground that, as a member of the House, he voted for what is known as the "Tioga law," a peculiar form of the Landlord and Tenant act.

It is very true that Mr. OLMSTED voted for that law; but it is likewise true *that* Mr. LATTA, *his Democratic opponent, also voted for it.* Mr. OLMSTED was a member of the House at the time of its passage, and Mr. LATTA of the Senate. The only difference in the case is that the yeas and nays were called in the House on its final passage, and that it passed in the Senate without a call of the yeas and nays. In all cases where the yeas and nays are not called, and a bill passes without objection, every Senator present is held to have voted for it. Mr. LATTA was present when this bill passed; and as it passed without objection, there can be no doubt that he voted for it, or assented to its passage. If he had been opposed to it he could easily have called a vote and put himself on the record. That he did not do so is proof that he did not want to.

The record of the Senate shows that immediately *before* the passage of the Tioga law, Mr. LATTA was present and recorded his vote on the measure then pending on a call of the yeas and nays. It also shows that immediately *after* the passage of the Tioga act Mr. LATTA was present and voted. Is it not conclusive, therefore, that he must have been present when the Tioga act passed? That he was present and voted for it is beyond question.

So far, then, as the two candidates are concerned, their record is the same, and if OLMSTED is to blame, LATTA is none the less blamable.

The Tioga law was then an experiment. It was thought to be a necessity, and no one, in voting for it, anticipated that it would be injurious or unjust in its operations. Experience, however, was against it; and as soon as that fact became plain, the bill was repealed, and that by a Republican Legislature.

No amount of affected indignation over the passage of a bill whose operations could not be fully anticipated, can make Mr. JOHN LATTA a fit candidate for Lieutenant Governor. When a Congressman of his own party declares that his election, should he become acting Governor by the death of the Executive, "would be a calamity of which the Almighty never dreamed," the people of the State may well pause and hesitate about casting a vote for him. He cannot claim either capacity or honesty of purpose. In 1865 he moved to amend the appropriation bill by reducing the pay of members from seven hundred to two hundred dollars—supported the amendment by a speech—and then voted *against* his own amendment, and in *favor* of *increasing* the pay from *seven* to *twelve* hundred dollars. A man capable of this vicious course is totally unfit to preside over the chief legislative body of the State.

It is further to be said against this man that, while a member of the Legislature, he showed himself a Bourbon of the worst stamp. He was active during the war in fermenting political opposition to the measures of the Government in carrying it on, and he never gave a vote on political questions that was not prompted by hatred to the negro and hostility to the cause of freedom. His vote is on record against the (then) proposed amendment to the Constitution to abolish slavery, and he never gave a vote, either in the Legislature or out of it, on the side of humanity and political justice to the oppressed. If he could have had his way, or if he could have it now, every negro in the South would still be a slave, the slaveholders would still be the ruling power of the nation, the territories would be given up to the spread of slavery, the free trade policy of the South would be thoroughly established, and Pennsylvania, instead of being a great, prosperous and growing Commonwealth, casting off of her shoulders the heavy burden of debt imposed by Democratic misrule in the past, would be a mere province of the South, without manufactures, without industry, and without prosperity. That is the condition to which LATTA would reduce her, if he could, and every one who votes for him, votes to help him do it.

WHATEVER difference of opinion may exist as to the relative strength of the Bonapartists in France, it must be admitted that the party forms an important element in contemporary French history. So much if doubted before, has been made clear in the late elections. It is probable, however, that neither those electoral results nor any other actual outward indications suffice of themselves to foreshadow the strength which the party might develope in case the people were called upon to choose between the restoration of the empire and some other doom to which they recognize their exposure. Among the peasantry and a numerous section of the middle class the memory of those eighteen years of industrial and agricultural prosperity is still fresh, while the dread of socialism and the commune hangs over the same classes like a threatening cloud.

Prince NAPOLEON has, it seems, utterly failed to create division in the party. The ex-empress and the ex-prince imperial have completely triumphed. Of the struggle in Corsica between Prince NAPOLEON fighting for himself, and Prince CHARLES BONAPARTE representing the Prince imperial, the result was duly announced by cable. The contest was decided in favor of the latter by the direct interposition of M. PIETRI, once secretary of the emperor and a high functionary of the empire. On his arrival at Ajaccio the people gathered about him in crowds, applauding his words and praying for the success of his visit. Then he declared his object to be to "sustain the candidature of Prince CHARLES, which had been approved by the chief of the family, the Prince imperial." The candidate thus supported was easily elected, to the utter discompture of Prince JEROME. Referring to the defeat, the Bonapartist organ in Paris said, "it is all over, there is no longer a Prince NAPOLEON." The Prince, however, does not believe in his own political death. He returned in hot haste from Corsica to Paris, where among his friends he makes no secret of his purpose to destroy the prospects of his rival. As the Prince is notoriously unable to keep his own secrets, it is quite possible, that those who profess to be in his confidence tell the truth when they say, that he is engaged in writing a pamphlet for the purpose of damaging the Prince imperial by increasing the unpopularity of his mother. In the forthcoming brochure he will, it it said, set forth the deleterious influence which the "Spanish woman" has exerted on the politics and history of France. He threatens to do even worse; the lovers of scandal hope for pleasing entertainment in a complete and circumstantial account of the ex-empress' early life and of the arts by which she contrived to become LOUIS NAPOLEON's wife. By such a narrative and the aid of the much talked of will of NAPOLEON the First, excluding his brother LOUIS and his posterity from the royal succession, the Prince hopes to work havoc with his young relative's imperial aspirations. It is well to know such gossip, if gossip it be, since nobody can tell what may happen nowadays.

A COMMITTEE of the Presbytery of Jersey City was last week engaged in investigating the case of Rev. Mr. GLENDENNING, concerning whom scandalous statements have been for some weeks in circulation. The general circumstances of the affair may be supposed known to most readers of the newspapers. The object of the committee just referred to is to ascertain whether the facts are such as to warrant the arraignment of the preacher before his Presbytery for trial. It failed, we believe, to finish the inquiry last week. Some of the newspapers find fault with the secrecy of this preliminary process, and suggest that a whitewashing of the reverend culprit by his brethren, is likely to be the result of their labors. Certainly there is no ground yet for any such suspicions. Under the circumstances there is, we fancy, more danger that the accused may suffer injustice at the hands of the committee than that he may be treated with excessive indulgence. We do not say that either is to be feared, as we may reasonably expect the committee to act in the matter with conscience and intelligence. But when a case of this kind has become the occasion of wide and violent popular excitement and indignation directed against a clergyman the members of his profession belonging to the same sect and dependant upon popular support, are not likely to stand up in his defense in defiance of truth and justice. They are, in fact, exposed to the temptation to take the popular side, and if they do not yield to the temptation the presumption is, that they are sustained in their opposition by the overwhelming conviction that the accused is innocent of the crime with which he is charged. Under our voluntary system preachers have often been censured for excessive subservience to the popular will. Why, in such a case as that of GLENDENNING, take for granted that they suddenly rise superior to the tendency?

PERSONAL.

Another English bar-maid is in luck. She is the *fiancee* of a young nobleman, whose relatives say he shall never wed the girl while they are alive. He is plucky and says he shall, and preparations for the wedding day have commenced.

A Texan and an Englishman recently made the ascent of Popocatapetl, and descended into the crater as far as it was possible to go without being suffocated by the noxious gases. The adventurers found the scenery from a point half way up the volcano, grand almost beyond conception.

Mr. Disraeli has at last reached the very topmost pinnacle of fame—that is, a street in London has been called "Disraeli road." A hot Liberal living in the street objected; but the Metropolitan Board adhered to its determination to immortalize Mr. Disraeli, and the street, which is in Wandsworth, has been formally enrolled with the name of the Premier.

In reporting his recent Indian fight to army headquarters, General Miles takes occasion to commend the heroism of a number of his private soldiers in the engagement. Six privates, with non-commissioned officers, alone, repulsed an attack from 125 Comanches and Kiowas. Some of the brave little squad were killed, but the rest held their own against the sneaking red devils.

Paul Boynton, an attache of the Life-saving Station at Atlantic City, left New York on Saturday, by the steamer Queen, with the intention of abandoning the vessel about three hundred miles from Sandy Hook, for the purpose of testing the merits of a new life-saving dress. His intention is to float and swim homeward until picked up by some inward-bound vessel. The suit envelopes all but the face of the wearer, and is capable of sustaining a weight of three hundred pounds. Mr. Boynton will carry in a water-proof bag a sufficient quantity of provisions and water to last ten days.

Consequential Damages.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The following is the account of the People against the Democratic party in addition to the national debt. It is one of the best campaign papers for use in the present campaign that we could publish. It is to be noticed that many of these items are annual, and some of these the very heaviest—as for instance the interest on the debt and the pension list.

Let this account be charged home in every county on the Democratic papers, orators, and management. Let them explain it to the people if they can.

This money account, of course, cannot take in the great items of suffering, death, prostration of business, loss of individual fortunes, mutilations, wounds, and greatest of all, perhaps, the widowhood and orphanage which in the ledger of the country stands charged up against the Democratic party.

But to the money account, which is an adjusted balance taken from the books of the United States:

The Democratic Party to the People of the United States,	Dr.
Joint Select Committee on Alleged Outrages in Southern States	$1,087 20
Investigations in Elections in Louisiana and Arkansas	20,000 00
Payments of judgments, Court of Claims	482,034 70
Southern Claims Commission	52,800 00
Tribunal at Geneva	62,210 22
Expenses of National Currency	181,654 84
Expenses of National Loan	2,805,883 92
Refunding National Debt	54,726 83
Cost of assessing and collecting internal revenue, including payment of drawbacks and amounts illegally collected	6,087,039 49
Repayment for lands sold for direct taxes	9,075 00
Return of proceeds of captured and abandoned property	1,960,679 26
Collection of captured and abandoned property, records and evidence respecting same	84,429 53
Refunding internal taxes illegally collected	1,537 14
Refunding proceeds of cotton seized	3,282 00
Premiums on bonds purchased in currency	5,955,919 90
Payment of interest on the public debt (annual)	104,750,688 44
Bounties	465,049 14
Prisoners of war	258,080 11
Pension list	29,000,000 00
Military telegraph	17,220 36
National cemeteries	431,219 22
Maintenance of steam rams	14,548 93
Gunboats on Western rivers	33,408 28
Providing for comfort of sick and discharged soldiers	1,305 79
Payment of stoppages of fines due National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers	193,750 59
Traveling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers	28,000 00
Traveling expenses of First Michigan cavalry	500 00
Commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States	2,000 00
Draft and subsequent fund	42,792 81
Appliances of disabled soldiers	8,000 00
Transportation of insane volunteer soldiers	1,000 00
Support of Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, Washington, D. C.	72,000 00
Support of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands (regular and transfer)	105,795 74
Horses and other property lost in the military service	99,975 85
Reimbursing State of Kansas for military expenses	336,817 37
Reimbursing State of Kentucky for military expenses	525,258 72
Refunding to States expenses incurred in raising volunteers	758,110 31
Defraying expenses of minute-men and volunteers in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky	28,762 32
Supplying arms and munitions of war to loyal citizens in revolted States	945 38
Capture of Jefferson Davis	2,051 00
Claims of loyal citizens for supplies furnished during the rebellion	927,810 10
Bounty for destruction of enemy's vessels	133,802 28
Payments to captors of the rebel ram Albemarle	202,912 90
Payments to officers and crew of the United States steamer Kearsarge	141,377 00
Relief acts (various)	727,748 78
Total	$155,902,989 95

McCandless, the Patriot.

[From the Chambersburg Repository.]

Col. McCandless, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, has received a passing notice in our columns during this campaign. We showed at that time that on the day that Chambersburg was burned, he wrote his infamous letter in reply to the President who offered him a Brigadier General's commission in the army. We state, on good authority, that this commission was tendered him not on account of his superior service or ability as a soldier, but for the reason that for months he had begged and implored everybody whom he thought to have the least influence to secure it for him. He so desired the title of "General" that out of pity it was at last given him. It is true that it was necessary to forget some portion of his record before this could be done, but even that was overlooked. His narrow escape from being court martialed at Gettysburg for unsoldierly conduct, was passed by in silence. He was not the brave hero in that fight that the *Patriot* paints him, or if he was, it did not come immediately under the notice of those who were there and who can show honorable scars as the best evidence of their being present. There were hundreds of other Colonels far more entitled to wear "the star" than he. He may have been honest in wanting this commission when he first asked for it, but when it came he hastened to insult his loyal friends and brother officers by announcing that he no longer had any sympathy with their cause and that henceforth he was opposed to the war. McCandless was hardly responsible for the course he pursued. He was surrounded by the worst copperheads and traitors in the State, and that he might stand well with them he followed their advice and deserted his old comrades in the Reserve Corps. What cared he for Union victories. His heart was with the foes of his country, and the groans of "the boy in blue," as he fell battling for Freedom and Humanity, touched no sympathetic cord in his nature. He sneaked off to that "private station" he so fondly and so suddenly loved and there carefully scanned his morning paper for any news which might inform him of the defeat of those whose cause he had once thought was right. He has been permitted to occupy that "private station" ever since, save for a short time when he was sent to the Senate as a reward for insulting the President. He was anxious to leave it in 1871, but the loyal people of Pennsylvania said by an overwhelming majority that they preferred Dr. Stanton, who had been a Surgeon in the Reserve Corps, to a Colonel of the same Division, who had expressed sympathy with the rebellion. That "private station" is once more uncomfortable and he is asking to be elected to the important office of Secretary of Internal Affairs over a soldier whose record is without blemish, and who for the last three years has faithfully discharged the duties of Surveyor General. Again will he fail, for Pennsylvanians will never honor with their suffrages the faithless McCandless when the faithful Beath is a candidate. Defeat McCandless this time, and teach him and all men like him, that in this State there can be no reward for those who, when their country is in danger, believe that "the post of honor is the private station."

THE POPE'S RELATIVES.

Pio Nono Not the "Old Man" of His House.

[From the London Echo, Sept. 21.]

Among its abundant gossip *Fanfulla* recently picked the following from Sinigaglia. In the Church of the Maddelena there is the chapel of the Mastai, with these astounding dates. The first is premature in comparison with the others: Giovanni Maria, Pius IX.'s *bisavolo*, seventy-three; Eccolo, his *nonno*, ninety-three; Girolama, his father, eighty-eight; his mother, eighty-eight; Giuseppe, his brother, seventy-six; Gabrielle, another brother, eighty-eight, and Gaetano, as the Holy Father often says, "knocked at the door at ninety years." The Pope's paternal house is No. 33 Strada del Monte di Pieta. It looks exactly like the hundreds of provincial *palazzi* one sees all over Italy. There are three stories of five windows each. It now belongs to Count Luigi Mastai. Pius IX. was born in the second story, now inhabited by his sister-in-law, Countess Vittoria, who is within a few months of his own age.

The united ages on the tombstones of seven Mastais amount to 596 years.

STATE NEWS.

Norristown has 1,864 pupils enrolled on her school lists.

Scranton rowdies get on the rampage at fires. Burn 'em up.

There are 907 members of the P. O. S. of A. in Berks county.

Chicken thieves are thinning out the roosts in Dauphin county.

Mr. P. Gray Meek, of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, is threatened with the loss of an eye.

The Forest House, at Philipsburg, owned by J. C. Nason, but not occupied, was destroyed by fire last week.

Chestnuts sell in Harrisburg at eight dollars per bushel. In Williamsport they are purchased for four dollars.

The students of Lafayette College at Easton have been striken with the boating fever, and have organized a club.

The number of feet of logs run through the Williamsport boom this season aggregates from 200,000,000 to 225,000,000.

A young woman at Tamaqua made herself very sick by taking two ounces of arsenic, but failed in her suicidal intent.

Mrs. Rosehuber, of Snow Shoe township, Centre county, is 102 years old, and in comparatively good health and preservation.

Williamsport is a progressive city. Three young men knocked another down and robbed him of $17, on Wednesday night.

Two thousand houses have been erected in Reading during the last four years. The building improvements last year cost $1,000,000.

The Williamsport "crusaders" are still hammering away and giving curbstone prayer meetings, but success seems to be indifferent.

A basket picnic is to be given to and in honor of Bayard Taylor, at Mount Arba, on the Delaware and Pennsylvania line, next Saturday.

Seventeen new members united with the United Presbyterian Church at Sandy Lake, Mercer county, at a recent communion service.

Ground, including cellar wall and old brick, has been selling in the burnt district in Greenville, for one hundred dollars per front foot.

There was manufactured in the Chester county prison during September, 1,675½ yards of check, 21,953 yards of carpet, 388 yards of sheeting, 1,543 brooms and 177 yards of bed ticking.

Up in Covington, Tioga county, the School Board resolved to pay $24 a month for a teacher; the teacher struck for $25, and the children are having a long vacation all for want of a dollar.

A perfectly formed pullet in Warren county is covered with a heavy silky suit of red hair, instead of feathers. The pullet's mother has hitherto sustained an irreproachable character.

Kate Priest, a girl of twelve years, was probably fatally burned at Phoenixville, Chester county, on the 3d inst. She was preparing breakfast, and flames from the stove ignited her clothing.

An attempted murder for the purpose of robbery is Clearfield's latest sensation. The intended victim was Mr. James Kerr, a clothier of that place, but the identity of the assailant is not known.

Judge Helfenstein, of Shamokin, has purchased a mountain in Mexico. It contains a well-known silver mine, and the Judge is sending out improved machinery to mine and crush the quartz.

There will be a great mass meeting of workmen in Mauch Chunk on Saturday, October 10. At least, a meeting of that class has been called, and it is expected it will be a large demonstration.

Messrs. A. Wyness & Son have established a manufactory of cutlery at Easton, which is turning out an excellent quality of goods. These gentlemen are Englishmen, from Sheffield, and understand their business.

The burnt districts of Greenville are being rapidly built up with fine large three story brick buildings. In another year it will be a difficult matter to point out the destructive fires which have visited the place from time to time.

A new Philadelphia asylum for unlawful pledges of domestic attachment has been discovered. It is the broad Schuylkill, and numerous little ones have been cast upon its waters, to return, perhaps, after many days.

We know all about it now. The New York *Herald's* effort to discover whether Shakespeare or Bacon wrote Shakespeare's works, has resulted in the marvelous discovery that they were written by a party named Smith. And Smith lives in Norristown!—*Herald*.

A Miss Barto was shot and killed at Osceola, Clearfield county, recently, under singular circumstances. While examining a young man's coat pockets in search of a cake of soap, she found and partially drew out a revolver; the hammer caught in the cloth, fell and exploded the cap, and the ball passed through her head, with the result stated.

A Harrisburg man who was suffering from hunger, turned to his mother's Bible for consolation—he had not opened the good book for years. He found a ten dollar bill between the leaves, and then for the first time in his remembrance prayed. This teaches a lesson to all, to go to the good book when afflicted, and let us hope that your ten dollar bill may not prove to be counterfeit, as did that of the Harrisburg man.

The *Ledger* says "the entire foundation for the Memorial Hall, at Fairmount, is now completed, and a portion of the granite base is laid. All the piers for the Exhibition building proper are now staked out, and the excavations for the foundations of the piers will be commenced in a few days. Mr. Dobbins, the contractor, is accumulating a large quantity of material upon the ground, so as to push the work vigorously."

A small boy, living near Frysburg, met with an accident the early part of this week, from which, strange to say, it is expected he will recover. He was running along when he stumbled and fell upon a scythe. The iron entered his right side, penetrating nearly through his body. When the scythe was withdrawn a piece of the right lung came out of the wound. The lad is at present doing well and may ultimately recover.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: An official on the Erie and Pittsburgh Road reported yesterday morning, that a rumor was current at Jamestown that a prominent banker at that place (name not recollected), had dropped dead on the street, form some cause unknown, and that the wife and daughter of the deceased had just stepped on board the train with the intention of paying a visit to a neighboring town, when the intelligence reached them.

Strange as it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that the fellow who won't take the paper, because by withholding his patronage he thinks he can break it up, is the first man to gobble the copy of some paying subscriber. This looks a little inconsistent, but it is a fact. This kind of man will swear he wouldn't thouch the worthless sheet with a pair of tongs, but he will sit around stores and hotels on the day of issue, and before the paper is dry from the press will bounce upon it like a duck upon a June bug, and soil it before the person who pays for it has had a chance to read it.

The Scranton *Republican* of the 7th inst. says: Anson B. Green, a worthy citizen, residing near Factoryville, was found dead in an apple tree last Thursday morning, by his son. Mr. Green had gone into the tree for the purpose of gathering apples, and had evidently had a premonition of his fate, since he had braced himself among the limbs of the tree, in order to prevent falling to the ground. Several of the branches had to be cut away before the body could be taken down. Mr. Green was a consistent, active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was sixty years of age. Heart disease was the cause of his singular death.

Mr. Milton Darlington, of East Marlboro, Chester county, has pretty clearly demonstrated that a well conducted dairy pays, as will be seen by the following figures: In a year beginning September 1, 1873, 3,493 pounds of butter were produced from 15 cows, besides 327 pounds consumed by the family, making an average for each cow of 250 pounds. The highest price obtained was sixty cents and the lowest thirty-five, the average being forty-eight and four-fifths. The butter was sold at wholesale in Philadelphia and realized to the owner for the year the snug little sum of $1,670 93. Mr. Darlington resides on the line of the Pennsylvania and Delaware Railroad. During the feeding season he gives his cows, which are of the ordinary breed, dry feed deeming that the best.

ADDRESS

Of the Republican State Committee.

To the Republicans of Pennsylvania:

You are called upon, once more, to make a stand in defense of your principles. The party which, by its political heresies, plunged this country into a bloody war, stands arrayed against you on precisely the grounds which it occupied in 1860, and proposes to reopen all the old controversies which it was thought had been settled by the war, and it therefore becomes necessary to sustain at the polls the Governmental policy which has prevailed under a Republican adminissration.

"An undefiled and restored Constitution," which is equivalent to the Southern demand for "the Constitution as it was," is what the Democracy of Pennsylvania asks for in the recently issued address of its State Committee. It wants to ignore or rule out the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, and restore the Constitution as it stood before the war. It sets up a pretence that those amendments are null and void, and if it should return to power we may naturally look for an attempt to enforce a relapse to the condition of things that existed prior to the rebellion.

The recent armed uprisings in the South, accompanied by numerous murders, outrages innumerable, open rebellion, and the establishment of a reign of terror to intimidate the unarmed and peaceful citizens, had the full sanction and sympathy of the Northern Democracy, and were plainly but part of a general plan to re-establish the old order of things.

The part of the Northern Democracy is to lull the people into a false security, and steal back into place upon false pretences, if possible. The part of the Southern Democracy is to set up a reign of violence, and by such an intimidation of the weak as will keep them from the polls, to instal themselves into offices to which they could never otherwise attain. The two work together in perfect harmony, and their joint triumph would utterly annihilate all the beneficial results of the war.

It is the part of the Republicans of Pennsylvania to crush this conspiracy by thoroughly defeating those engaged in it, and they can do this only by rallying heartily to the support of their State ticket, and by cordially supporting their local nominations, so as to secure the election of a large majority of the Congressmen and a decisive majority in the Legislature.

The people of Pennsylvania do not want to return to "a restored Constitution," or "the Constitution as it was." They do not want to come back again under the insolent rule of the Southern oligarchy, or to put their varied and grand industrial interests at the mercy of the free trade demagogues who control the Democratic party.

But, strong as are their convictions upon this subject, they can enforce them only in one way, and that is at the polls. They must elect men in harmony with their well-known views and interests; and this can be done only by securing a thorough defeat of the Democratic party.

The last Democratic State Convention did not dare to open its mouth in favor of protection to American industry, or against the ratification of the Reciprocity Treaty, which is free trade in disguise. It had not the courage to take sides with the party in other States on those questions, and was equally cowardly in declining to take the other side. On the two great questions which involve the material interests of the State, the prosperity of its people, and the development of its wealth, it was as silent as the grave. No one doubts that its sympathies are with the enemies of our material progress, and the rule is as good in this case as in every other—"He that is not for us is against us."

If, therefore, the people of Pennsylvania want to defend and promote the growth and prosperity of their State, they will not entrust its destinies to the hands of a party that dare not open its lips in their favor. The Democratic party of the nation is for free trade, and the outspoken part of it is in favor of repudiation; and it is for the people of Pennsylvania to decide whether they will again permit such a party to control, and by controlling to ruin, their future prospects.

The Republican party of the State has had possession of the government since 1861, and has proved in that time its claim to continued public confidence. It has administered the government honestly, faithfully, economically and justly. The State has grown with rapid strides under its fostering care; the laws are everywhere judiciously enforced; and it needs but the maintenance of the protective policy on the part of the National Government to secure our advance, at an early day, into the front rank of all the States.

When the Republicans assumed the reins of the State government in 1861 they found a State debt of over $40,000,000, and the breaking out of the rebellion entailed an immediate addition to that debt of $3,500,000 for arming the people and defending the State, so that they began their administration with the burden of over $43,000,000 of debt. That debt has now been reduced to $24,000,000, a reduction in round numbers of $19,000,000 in thirteen years, or $1,500,000 yearly. This reduction has been accomplished by economy and honesty in the administration of the finances, and not by taxation. The State tax on real estate was repealed in 1866, and that on personal estate in 1873, so that while the State is free from direct taxation it is still rapidly and steadily extinguishing its debt.

This is a handsome record to present, and is a complete answer to all the ridiculous charges that have been trumped up of corruptness and extravagance. The State has never been better or more honestly managed under any administration, and we point to this record with pride in the contrast it presents to the policy which, during the rule of the Democrats, inflicted upon the State a debt of $40,000,000, accompanied with a heavy burden of direct taxation.

We desire to remind our Republican friends that the Legislature to be chosen this fall will have in its hands the election of a United States Senator for six years. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that, ignoring all causes of local distraction, they should unite actively, firmly, and harmoniously in behalf of their local candidates for the Legislature throughout the State. Every Democrat elected to the Legislature in Republican counties on a local issue, will vote only for a Democrat for United States Senator, and no true Republican will, by his vote, render such a result possible.

We also entreat our friends to pay no heed to the attempt to delude them into the belief that the Republican party is opposed to the new Constitution. It was a Republican State Convention which first demanded a revision of the old Constitution so as to secure the suppression of special legislation; it was a Republican Legislature which called the Constitutional Convention; the Constitutional Convention was itself Republican; it was the Republican vote of the State which secured the adoption of the new Constitution; and it was a Republican Legislature which framed the legislation necessary to carry its provisions into effect. The party record is too clean upon all these points to be questioned or doubted.

The business depression which has fallen upon the country in the past year has been blamed upon the Government and as the effect of Republican policy; but as the same depression was prevalent throughout Europe, it is clear that it must be due to other causes. The country is already rapidly recovering from its effects, a result which, when panics occurred heretofore, required several years to accomplish; and as the only remedy which Democracy offers is free trade and a return to the destructive policy which produced the ruinous revolutions of 1837 and 1857, the people will find it much safer to trust to the policy under which the country is now recuperating than to fall back upon the exploded one that prevailed under Democratic rule.

We earnestly urge upon our friends throughout the Commonwealth to wake up to the real importance of the pending election, and by energetic work to render certain a Republican victory. Such a victory is not to be won by supineness, and folding the hands in careless neglect of the great issues at stake. Victory, if won, must be sought, and not waited for. Active, energetic, unflagging effort is essential to assured success. It is not in the power of the Democracy to carry this State of themselves, but carelessness and neglect on our part may aid them.

Organization, work, and the cultivation of a spirit of conciliation and harmony where local differences have prevailed, will accomplish much; and we appeal to the Republicans of the State, as they love their cherished principles, as they are devoted to the promotion of the material interests of the Commonwealth, as they value the preservation of the peace of the Union and its perpetuity, as they desire the permanent establishment of the protective policy, as they value honesty, integrity, and fidelity in their public servants, to put on a fresh zeal for their sacred and righteous cause, to renew their hearty devotion to their principles and the welfare of the country, and by a strong and determined rally at the polls, to crush out at once the hopes of those who would light again the fires of rebellion at the South, and the purpose to co-operate with them which animates their Democratic coadjutors at the North.

By order of Republican State Committee.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

The latest, and certainly the most novel, strike on record is that of eight hundred men employed in certain collieries at Durham, England, who connectedly threw down their tools, a few weeks ago, and demanded of the owners wholesome water to drink and decent houses to dwell in. We heartily hope they may win.

THE CENTAUR LINIMENTS allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns and will cure rheumatism, spavin and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use; the Yellow Wrapper for animals. Price 50c, large bottles $1 00.

CHILDREN CRY FOR CASTORIA.—Pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels. *-4p

ENGINES AND BOILERS.

New and Second Hand Steam Engines and Boilers on hand and for sale. New Engines from 4 to 80 horse power, made to order. Portable and Tubular Boilers a specialty. Persons wanting anything in our line will find it to their interest by calling on or addressing

ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
33 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
Unclaimed Freight.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell for freight and charges, by Auction, at the respective Freight Stations and places named below, on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

The following lots of Unclaimed Freight, unless sooner removed and freight and charges paid by consignees:

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD STATION, SHARPSBURG.

1 barrel, 1 keg, 1 wheel and frame, J. J. Bean; 1 box merchandise, Lou. Keener; 1 coil rope, D. Craft; half bbl. brandy, John McManus; 1 box medicine, H. P. Sefton; 1 b'bl. flour, Mrs. J. Held; 5 chests tea, J. K. Smith.

WEST PENNA. FREIGHT STATION, ALLEGHENY CITY.

1 empty keg, Chas. Berger; 1 box veneering, Johnston, Wettach & Co.; 1 trunk, James Weaver; 2 bee hives, D. H. Luitner; 3 empty kegs, C. Rohne; 2 bdls old chairs, F. Sachse; 1 bbl sand paper, W. R. Peters.

LIBERTY FREIGHT STATION.

2 kegs, 1 jug, Peter Goetel; 1 half bbl. ale, George Singer, 1 bbl. varnish, D. McGurk; 1 borer, O. S. Parmiter; 15 pcs sewer pipe, John Walker; Chas. G. W. McGeary; 1 bbl. rye flour, H. Huffman; 1 half box conee, Loeb & Goodrich; 1 keg nails, Thomas Scott; 1 bbl. trees, M. Gisal; 2 bdls paper, H. Steinberg; 1 box merchandise, Mrs. C. Barth.

AT WAREHOUSE OF W. J. MEEK, 73 WATER STREET, PITTSBURGH.

1 box merchandise, S. Bensman; 3 boxes clocks, D. P. Hogle; 3 empty kegs, Marshall Bros. & Co.; 1 chair, Mrs. M. Brady; 3 w springs, Reiter, Sutton & Co.; 3 springs and 4 axles, S. J. Hoffman; 12 empty boxes, Ganes & M.; 1 box merchandise, S. P. Winsel; 1 box merchandise, J. Wilson; 1 bbl and 1 p, F. Brown; 12 pieces granite, G. E. Weaver; 11 packages household goods, Mrs. D. Robinson; 1 box p matter, T. H. Murray; 2 chill rolls, J. L. Lewis; 1 box Straub & Co.; 1 lot furniture, J. S. McDonald; 3 grates, W. T. Trimble; 1 whiskey keg, A. G. McGrew; 1 empty oil barrel, S. T. Mcgrath & Co.; 1 box circulars, W. A. Ahl; 2 barrels flour, N. Lubold; 2 kegs wine, L. Koestler; 1 box merchandise, J. Biddle; 1 bundle bags, Freeport Chemical Works; 1 box merchandise, M. L. Huey; 1 box merchandise, Slenger & Brother; 3 pieces castings, J. Young & Co.; 1 box p m, 1 box g sign, W. W. Nesbit; 1 bundle and wheels, L. J. Richards & Bro.; 1 empty keg, A. Ambrose & Son; 1 box sundries, Kiser & Clark; 1 bag nuts, J. T. Warren; 1 box s cards, H. E. Camp; 2 bundle pans, 23 cans p kegs, L. Henrich; 1 box shoes, F. Mayer; 1 box p m, Phillips Manufacturing Co.; 1 keg soda ash, J. Black; 2 boxes merchandise, S. Gilland; 1 box merchandise, Lardner & Denshop; 1 box merchandise, A. Neil; 1 keg syrup, 1 box merchandise, Jacob Lear; 1 box hardware, Hamas & West; 2 bags hair, F. George; 1 box iron nuts, W. H. Cluley; 1 case grease, G. W. Ochs; 1 box merchandise, F. D. Palmer; 1 chest, W. King; 1 bag seed, J. S. Patterson; 2 draw bars, Berry, Courtney & Wilson; 6 boxes stove polish, W. T. Bostwick; 1 chest tea, T. C. Jenkins & Bro.; 1 bale chairs, J. F. Greesang & Co.; 1 barrel, D. W. C. Bidwell & Co.; 1 stove, Glasgow Iron Company; 1 box painting, Paul Fay; 1 box p m, Landwler & Dewsnap; 1 box crackers, G. Westinghouse; 1 barrel whisky, G. Kittner; 1 box shoes, Black Bear Hotel; 1 cask Bedford water, M. Gruber; 1 bundle w wheels, Eccles Wilson; 1 box g signs, Lucas Zimmer; 1 bundle hardware, Ripley & Co.; 1 half barrel oil, J. Stephenson; 2 boxes shoes, Mason, Wade & Co.; 1 box tea, Gallagher & Bates; 2 h f bbls liquor, A. Huneck; 2 baskets liquor, J. S. Hall; 1 bedstead and rails, J. Sullivan; 8 crates, R. Cunningham & Co.; 3 boxes hardware, S. & M.; 1 boiler merchandise, W. T. Bowers; 1 box glassware, B. S. Thompson; 1 plow, Thomas H. Hall; 1 plow point, R. Rodgers; 1 box mineral, G. B. Lawrence; 2 barrels liquor, H. Willard; 1 box tea, W. Allan; 1 package table, J. F. Bailey; 1 barrel flour sulphur, 1 barrel brimstone, A. Keyser; 1 barrel y ochre, Berger & Myars; 8 empty boxes, Strung Wentzel; 1 box merchandise, T. Ramsden; 2 cases sardines, G. E. Smith & Co.; 1 box varnish, McCallum, C. & Co.; 1 box merchandise, E. Robertson; 1 box, 2 barrels merchandise, E. Shoemaker; 3 boxes merchandise, F. A. Dilworth; 1 box catsup, P. H. Polum; 1 box tacks, S. Stevens; 1 box p m, J. W. McCready; 1 bundle merchandise, Frey Barbour; 2 boxes nails (to one), D. W. Cochran; 1 flint stone, Silas Maddock; ½ barrel Bedford water, J. B. Murray; 1 box lye, F. Bearer; 1 slab slate (boxed), J. Hartman; 1 box merchandise, T. Wirk; 1 box merchandise, Langthe, Wagner & Co.; 3 hogshead glass, Riddle & Hartze; 1 box shoes, Gill & Bro.; 1 box merchandise, M. Sheppard; 1 slab slate, J. Shallinberger; 1 barrel liquor, J. Toorney; 1 barrel liquor, J. Rutleger; 1 piece casting, A. J. Hanz; 1 bag beads and staves, A. McClure; 1 box merchandise, J. P. B. Hart; 1 box castings, J. Daughtin; 2 packages, 5 boxes, 5 kits fish, 1 barrel fish, ½ barrel fish, H. Crawford; 5 bundles wrapping paper, S. Collins; 2 boxes w soda, Thos. Scott; 1 barrel liquor, W. J. M. Gaim; 1 barrel currants, W. Kennedy; 2 boxes glassware, W. B. Byott; 1 barrel pork, Dalzell & Townsend; 2 bxs. hardware, 1 crate machy, Seibright & Gibson; 3 boxes c. fruit, Rev. A. M. Laughlin; 1 box oil cloth, C. Miller; 1 box meat, W. M. Gormley; 7 bxs. glassware, Fahnestock, F. & Co.; 1 box p. m., Strassberger & Co.; 2 machines, E. Gillman; 1 box mdse., D. Halvring; 1 bbl. bottles, J. McGraw; 1 barrel, 1 box h. ware, A. J. Neills; 1 chest, A. Maxwell; 1 washing machine, A. M. McClure; 2 empty ale barrels, Carson, D. & Co.; 1 empty ale barrel, Van Amburgh's Circus; 2 empty ale barrels, Z. Wainwright; 2 kegs, J. Miskinen; 7 empty kegs, J. W. Johnston; 1 empty oil barrel, F. Mason; 4 empty kegs, C. E. Wainwright; 4 empty casks, 2 do. barrels, G. Seidle; 1 empty hf. barrel, J. Gangwisch.

JOHN REILLY,
Superintendent Transportation.

TWO FINE
Missouri Farms
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Having determined to sell my Farm, I will,
At 11 O'Clock, October 28, 1874,
on the premises, sell the same to the highest bidder, upon the following terms, to-wit:

One-third of the purchase money cash in hand, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from sale—the purchaser giving bond bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and deed of trust on the farm to secure deferred payments.

This farm lies in Monroe county, Missouri, near the Mexico and Paris road, about 12 miles from each, and on the county road leading from Baker's shop to Santa Fe, and on the waters of Long Branch—a fine stream of never-failing water—and containing 470 acres, 70 acres heavily timbered and unfenced, 400 acres well fenced and sub-divided into 6 lots for stock feeding, and 8 fields for cultivation and pasture, besides two Orchards of choice fruit, a large garden neatly paled in, with good gates to each field and lot. About 280 acres of the farm are in Timothy meadow and Blue Grass pasture, with ponds in nearly all the fields for stock. The buildings are a neat frame dwelling two stories high, with 8 rooms, 2 halls, 2 porches and porticos; a large frame meat house and granary in one; a superior ice, fruit and milk house in one; wash house, hen and pigeon house; 2 Barns, one a superior new barn of sufficient capacity for 30 head of stock; a Tenants' house, &c., &c.

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